

# OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY

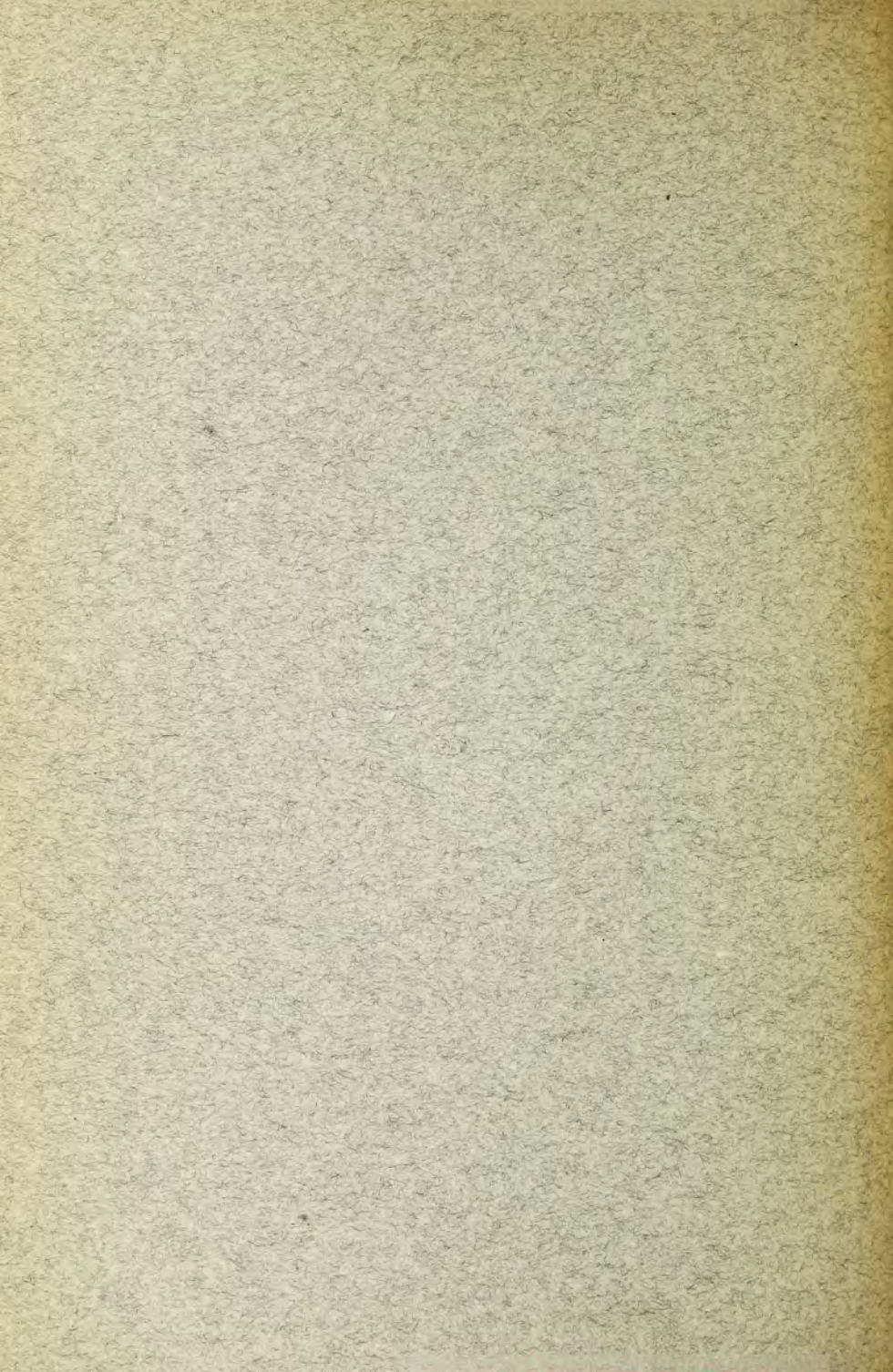
VOLUME VI

NUMBER 18

## THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT 1914-15

NOVEMBER 1, 1915  
PUBLISHED BY CORNELL UNIVERSITY  
ITHACA, NEW YORK





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VOLUME VI

NUMBER 18

## TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT BY PRESIDENT SCHURMAN 1914-15

WITH THE COMPTROLLER'S REPORT, AND REPORTS OF THE DEANS  
OF COLLEGES, THE REGISTRAR, THE LIBRARIAN, THE  
SECRETARY, AND OTHER OFFICERS

NOVEMBER 1, 1915  
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Forms for bequests to Cornell University will be found at the close of the Comptroller's Report, page 39.



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGES
<b>PRESIDENT'S REPORT</b> .....	5-32
Trustees .....	5- 6
The Faculty.....	6-11
Students .....	11-14
Physical and Military Training.....	14-15
Co-education .....	15-17
Colleges .....	17-21
State Colleges .....	22-25
The Medical Collège in New York City.....	25-26
The Library.....	26-27
Alumni Organization.....	27-29
Buildings and Grounds.....	29-30
Finances .....	30-31
Semi-centennial Celebration.....	31-32
<b>COMPTROLLER'S REPORT</b> .....	33-39
<b>APPENDICES</b>	
I Report of the Secretary of the University Faculty ....	I-V
II Report of the Dean of the Graduate School .....	V-XI
III Report of the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences	XI-XIV
IV Report of the Acting Dean of the College of Law ....	XIV-XIX
V Report of the Dean of the Medical College .....	XX-XXI
VI Report of the Secretary of the Ithaca Division of the Medical College .....	XXII-XXV
VII Report of the Dean of the New York State Veterinary College .....	XXV-XXVIII
VIII Report of the Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture .....	XXIX-XXXV
IX Report of the Dean of the College of Architecture ....	XXXV-XXXVIII
X Report of the Dean of the College of Civil Engineering	XXXVIII-XLI
XI Report of the Dean of the Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering .....	XLI-XLIV
XII Report of the Director of the School of Education ....	XLIV-XLV
XIII Report of the Director of the Summer Session .....	XLVI-XLIX
XIV Report of the Adviser of Women .....	XLIX-LV
XV Report of the Registrar .....	LV-LX
XVI Report of the Secretary of the University .....	LX-LXVI
Associate Alumni .....	LXI-LXIV
Cornellian Council .....	LXIV-LXV
Class Secretaries .....	LXVI
XVII Report of the Treasurer on the Work of the Medical Advisers and of the Infirmary .....	LXVII-LXVIII
XVIII Report of the Librarian.....	LXVIII-LXXII
XIX Publications by University Officers .....	LXXIII-CII





# PRESIDENT'S REPORT

FOR 1914-1915

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## TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

The President of the University has the honor to submit to the Board of Trustees the following Report for the year 1914-15.

## THE TRUSTEES

The Board of Trustees has lost its oldest member. On July 14, 1915, Henry B. Lord passed away in the ninety-fifth year of his age. He had been associated with Cornell University from the time of its foundation. As a member of the Assembly in 1865 he had charge of the bill establishing the institution. And since 1876 to the present year he had been a member of the Board of Trustees. He occupied a peculiar position in the Board; for he was at once a man of business and a scholar and independent thinker. His counsels always carried weight with his colleagues in the Board of Trustees. No other Trustee so quickly divined the point of view of the Faculty or had such deep and intelligent sympathy with the aims and ideals of the professors. Alike in the teaching body and in the governing board Mr. Lord's loss is deeply and sincerely mourned.

At the June meeting of the Board of Trustees Mr. Lord had been elected for another term of five years to succeed himself. A similar honor was conferred upon Andrew D. White. And there were elected as Alumni Trustees Henry J. Patten, Ph.B., '84, of Chicago, and Willard D. Straight, B.Arch. '01, of New York City, to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of Robert T. Morris and John H. Barr.

The business reorganization of the University was described in detail in the Report for 1913-14. Under that reorganization the members of the three standing committees of the Board of Trustees—General Administration, Finance, and Buildings and Grounds—were elected by the Board of Trustees and the majority of them were non-residents of Ithaca. Some doubt existed at the time whether gentlemen from other parts of the State could find time to come to Ithaca to attend regularly the meetings of these

committees. The year's experience shows that the University may count upon such service on the part of Trustees who have been elected to these important positions. In the Committee on General Administration and the Committee on Buildings and Grounds the work has been conducted with promptitude, smoothness, and efficiency. Some difficulty has arisen in the Committee on Finance in consequence of the necessity of calling meetings suddenly and irregularly as favorable opportunities for investment arise. With such unexpected calls and on such short notice, it has not always been possible to secure a full attendance of the members. The difficulty is not wholly overcome by a free use of the telephone, for no conversation of two persons can take the place of a conference of six. It is expected, however, that either through a delegation of limited powers to a sub-committee, subject to later approval by the full committee, or in some other way a mechanism may be devised for overcoming this difficulty.

#### THE FACULTY

Upon the recommendation of the heads of colleges the title of "Director" was abolished, and the title of "Dean" substituted therefor. This latter title will henceforth be used indiscriminately with reference either to a college or a faculty. This change was made in response to a sentiment that the title director was not an academic title. The title of dean, on the other hand, is of old and historic usage.

Dean Irvine was granted a leave of absence until the first of February, 1916, to enable him to serve out his term of office as Public Service Commissioner to which he had been appointed by the Governor of the State some time before the beginning of his sabbatic leave of absence in June, 1914.

Two members of the Faculty have retired with pensions from the Carnegie Foundation, George William Harris, University Librarian, and Charles Lee Crandall, Professor of Railway Engineering and Geodesy.

Mr. Harris has been connected with the University Library since his undergraduate days in 1871. He was appointed Assistant Librarian in 1873. In 1883 he was placed in charge of the Library and in 1890 appointed Librarian. During these forty-two years the Library has grown from 34,000 volumes to nearly half a million. It has been housed in a splendid building provided by the bounty



of Henry W. Sage and it has been endowed with gifts amounting to more than \$820,000. In this development of the Library confidence in the Librarian himself played no unimportant part. Mr. Harris's devotion, his industry, his careful conduct of business, and his faithful guardianship of the trust committed to him were universally recognized and inspired the utmost confidence in his administration. No characterization of Mr. Harris is, however, complete without mention of his great modesty, his entire unselfishness, and his splendid loyalty to his Alma Mater. The university community rejoices that Mr. Harris will continue to do scholarly work in the Library he has so efficiently aided in building up free from the demands and hampering cares of official responsibility.

Professor Crandall entered Cornell University as a student with the first class and shortly after his graduation in 1872 he began his duties as a teacher. As instructor or professor he has taught nearly all the subjects included in the course in Civil Engineering, and he has seen that department, small and weak in its beginnings, grow to a strong and separately organized college with a teaching staff of 30 members and a student enrollment of 480 members, with 1,613 loyal and devoted Alumni watching over its progress in all parts of the Union and even in foreign countries. No member of the Faculty of the College of Civil Engineering is held in higher esteem or deeper affection by the graduates of the College. He has always been characterized by marked devotion to the College, by unwearying labor, and by interest in and sympathy with undergraduates, especially those whose means were narrow or who were entirely self-supporting. His students and colleagues will long continue to hold his name in affectionate and loyal regard.

The members of the Faculty continue to avail themselves of the sabbatic leave of absence, for which, under the statutes, application may be made after seven years of service. As many as four or five professors are, under this arrangement, absent from the University every term. Few, however, now ask for a year's leave of absence on half pay. Nearly all applications are for a half-year's absence with full pay. In either case the statute provides that arrangements must be made for carrying on the professor's work without expense to the University. In large departments, in which plans can be made in advance for a professor's absence, it is not difficult to satisfy the statutory requirement. In smaller departments courses are sometimes omitted for the half year. The rule is that

any professor who has served seven years and who desires a leave of absence for scholarly, scientific, or professional purposes is able to secure it. Any institution tends to abuse, and the institution of sabbatic leave may need to be watched in the future. But up to this time the President is firmly of the opinion that the institution has been an almost entirely pure advantage to the University.

The vacancy in the deanship of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences caused by the expiration of the term of Professor E. L. Nichols was filled on the recommendation of the Faculty by the appointment of Professor Frank Thilly for the usual term of two years. Professor Nichols is spending the first term of the year 1915-16 in China on sabbatic leave.

The vacancy caused in the office of University Librarian by the retirement of G. W. Harris was filled by the appointment of Willard Austen, who has been Assistant Librarian since 1892. The vacancy caused in the Department of Railway Engineering in the College of Civil Engineering by the retirement of Professor Charles L. Crandall was filled by the appointment of F. A. Barnes, heretofore Assistant Professor. Further promotions from assistant professorships to full professorships were also made as follows: G. Young in Architecture, L. Cooper in English, and A. W. Boesche and P. R. Pope in German.

A special leave of absence was granted for 1915-16 to Professor A. S. Johnson to enable him to devote his entire time to writing and investigation, and his place was filled by the appointment of Professor T. S. Adams, recently State Tax Commissioner of Wisconsin and formerly Professor in the University of Wisconsin. Professor Adams is the author of a text book on Economics and he has written a large number of papers and monographs in the field of taxation and public finance, in which he is one of the leading authorities in America.

The vacancy left in the Department of Education by the superannuation of Professor DeGarmo has not yet been filled, but Dr. Jesse H. Coursault, Professor of the History of Philosophy and Education in the University of Missouri, has been secured for the year 1915-16 to give instruction in the principles and history of education,—the work in educational psychology, school hygiene, and cognate subjects being continued by Assistant Professor Fraser.

It has been planned for some time to strengthen the Department of Electrical Engineering in Sibley College by the appointment of an additional professor who should also be head of the Department,



and investigations have been quietly under way to that end. On the recommendation of the Dean of Sibley College with the approval of his associates, the President nominated for this position at the June meeting of the Board of Trustees Alexander M. Gray, Professor of Electrical Engineering in McGill University, Montreal. Professor Gray is the author of a book on Elementary Electrical Engineering, which is much commended for its clear presentation of the subject. He has also the reputation of being a successful lecturer and teacher. On the side of practical experience he is also well equipped, having spent six years in electrical engineering practice with the Bullock Company of Cincinnati and with the Allis-Chalmers Company of Milwaukee. Professor Gray will be welcomed by Sibley College and given every possible encouragement and support in his work, which both the Faculty of the College and the Trustees of the University recognize as a subject of constantly increasing importance.

In the College of Agriculture the following new professors have been appointed: Bristow Adams in the Information Service, Asa C. King in Farm Practice, Dick J. Crosby in Extension Work, and Cornelius Betten as Secretary and Registrar. G. A. Everett was promoted from an assistant professorship to a full professorship in the Department of Extension Teaching. Professor Betten, who is a graduate of Lake Forest College, took the Ph.D. degree at Cornell in 1906, after which he became Assistant Professor and subsequently Professor of Biology in Lake Forest College. Professor Adams, who graduated from Stanford University in 1900, was Forest Examiner in charge of the Office of Information, United States Forest Service, from 1906 to 1914. Professor Crosby, who is a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural College, was from 1901 to 1913 connected with the United States Department of Agriculture and has since conducted investigations for that Department, while engaged in the work of extension teaching and demonstration in New York State for the State College of Agriculture. Professor King, a graduate of the Class of 1899 of Cornell, has had long practical experience as an horticulturist and he has also for several years carried on work at farmers' institutes and in extension courses for the College of Agriculture.

Professor Charles S. Wilson resigned his position as Head of the Department of Pomology in the College of Agriculture to accept, at the hands of Governor Whitman, the office of State Commissioner of Agriculture. A graduate of the University, a well trained scientist,

a good teacher, a capable administrator, and a gentleman of fine personality, Professor Wilson will be greatly missed in the College by teachers and students, though, of course, they have no lack of appreciation of the honor done him by Governor Whitman.

Professor Artur Weese of the University of Bern had been appointed Lecturer on the Jacob H. Schiff Foundation for the Promotion of German Culture, but on account of the war was unable to come to America. His subject was to have been German Art. With the approval of the founder of the lectureship a portion of the endowment was used to give the students a free concert in classical German music, for which the New York Philharmonic Orchestra was secured. It was a practical and highly educative illustration of German art in the field of music, and was greatly enjoyed and appreciated by the student audience, which filled every seat in Bailey Hall. Short courses of lectures on this Foundation were also given by Dr. Moritz J. Bonn of Munich, Professor Kuno Francke of Harvard University, Professor Eugen Kuehnemann of the University of Breslau, and Professor Paul R. Pope of Cornell. Dr. Bonn has been appointed Lecturer on this Foundation for the year 1915-16 and is to spend the first half of the year at the University, giving regular courses of instruction.

Two courses of lectures were given on the Goldwin Smith Lectureship. One of them was by Dr. Roscoe Pound, Professor of Jurisprudence at Harvard University, on the general subject of "Justice in the Modern State." These lectures, which awakened a lively interest among students of history, politics, and law, will, it is expected, soon be published in book form.

The other Goldwin Smith Lecturer was ex-President Taft, who gave four lectures, two of them dealing with the Anti-Trust Law, one with the Presidency, and the other with the Signs of the Times. Mr. Taft's lectures made a profound impression on the university community, and for four successive days he had an audience of students filling the largest auditorium on the campus, most of whom must have "cut" their regular classes for the sake of attending. Mr. Taft has been appointed Goldwin Smith Lecturer for 1915-16, and he will give one course of lectures in February and a second course in May.

The following table gives the number of members of the instructing staff in the entire University at Ithaca during the year 1914-15. The whole number of teachers in each college is also given, and where



a teacher is in more than one faculty he has been counted in the college in which most of his work is done.

	Physical Education	Arts and Sciences	Law	Medicine 1st year	Architecture	*Civil Engineering	*Mechanical Engineering	Veterinary Medicine	*Agriculture	Total
Emeritus Professors	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	11
Professors	2	46	6	3	6	5	10	7	48	133
Assistant Professors	—	39	2	3	3	12	13	7	38	112
Lecturers	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Instructors	2	58	—	3	4	13	46	4	57	187
Assistants	17	68	—	10	—	—	9	6	56	166
	21	220	8	20	13	30	78	25	196	611

\*Work of the first two years mainly in Arts and Sciences.

In the Medical College in New York City the number of members of the instructing staff during the year was as follows:

Emeritus Professors	4
Professors	15
Clinical Professors	19
Assistant Professors	15
Lecturer	1
Instructors	59
Assistants	24

137

#### STUDENTS

The total number of different persons who received instruction in the University in 1914-15 was 6,891. Excluding those enrolled in the Summer Session of the University and in the Summer and Winter Schools and Summer Term in Agriculture, the number of regularly matriculated students pursuing courses leading to degrees was 5,345.

These 5,345 regularly enrolled students were distributed among the several courses of instruction as indicated in the following table, which for purposes of comparison covers the three preceding years:

Year	Graduate School	Arts and Sciences	Law	Medicine	Veterinary Medicine	Agriculture	Architecture	Civil Engineering	Mechanical and Electrical Engineering	Total Exc. Duplicates
1911-12	383	1031	328	118	106	967	138	539	1020	4596
1912-13	382	1112	297	150	120	1263	144	503	956	4803
1913-14	383	1194	271	141	131	1462	149	487	902	5015
1914-15	394	1294	245	205	123	1670	163	480	927	5345

Of these 5,345 regularly enrolled students 4,715 were men and 630 women. The statistics of attendance call for little comment. It will be observed that as compared with the preceding year there was an increase of attendance in the College of Arts and Sciences of exactly 100, and in the College of Agriculture of 208. The enrollment in the Graduate School rose from 383 to 394. The nationwide phenomenon of diminished attendance in engineering schools, which was discussed and explained in last year's Report, seems to have exhausted itself: at any rate at Cornell University in Civil Engineering the total attendance remained practically stationary with an increase in the number of the entering class and in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering there was an increase in the total attendance from 902 to 927. In the Medical College there was a marked increase in the attendance, which rose from 141 to 205. The College of Law is feeling the first effects of the addition of a year of college work to the entrance requirements. The anticipation of it caused an abnormal enrollment in 1911-12, whose effects were felt in the following years.

The attendance of women, which was practically stationary for the first decade of the present century, shows a healthy increase. The number of women students enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences was 293, which compares favorably not only with the enrollment of 244 in 1913-14 but also with that of 274 in 1909-10. The College of Agriculture, through the Department of Home Economics, continues to exercise an increasing attractiveness for women students and it had an enrollment of 255 in 1914-15. The remaining women students were registered as follows: 62 in the Graduate School, 29 in Medicine, 4 in Law, and 2 in Architecture.

The year 1914-15 was the first in the history of the University in which the number of graduates exceeded 1,000. There were conferred 975 first degrees and 98 advanced degrees, making a total of 1,073.

Of the students enrolled in the university 1,821 were members of fraternities, of which altogether there were 62. The annual tables compiled at the close of the first term showed that, while the scholarly standing of students outside the fraternities was still higher than that of fraternity members, the latter improved their relative standing as compared with the figures of the preceding year. The average standing of the young men outside the fraternities was 74.2 per cent for 1914-15, and it was exactly the same in 1913-14. On the other



hand, the average scholarship of the men in the fraternities in 1914-15 was 72.6 per cent as compared with 70.7 in 1913-14. In spite of this improvement, however, the fraternities have not yet done their full duty in recognizing and encouraging scholarship. The fraternities vie with one another in their insistence on the winning of athletic, social, and other so-called "honors" by their underclass members. But it is doubtful whether many of them place scholarly attainment on a par with these extrinsic distinctions. How many fraternities, for example, would give up the manager of one major sport for two or three members of Phi Beta Kappa or Sigma Xi? It is not, of course, surprising that inexperienced youth should make mistakes in the appraisal of objects of ambition or ends of action. A university, however, is set for the enthronement of knowledge, scholarship, and science. And undergraduates in and out of fraternities must be inoculated with this ideal. The improvement in the scholastic standing of the fraternity men for the year 1914-15 is an indication of a change in the right direction. A further helpful sign was the action last spring whereby sixteen fraternities bound themselves to postpone invitations to new members ("rushing" as it is called) till the second term of 1915-16 with the probability that other fraternities will follow this example in the near future. Besides the obvious motive of giving time for mutual acquaintance, the new arrangement was supported on the ground that fraternities would know something about the scholastic standing of freshmen before inviting them to become members. Another helpful sign is that the fraternity which last year took the lead in postponing invitations to new students till the second term actually made scholarly standing a basis of membership. Why should not the three score fraternities at Cornell become inspiring and radiating centres of scholarship and study? They fall far below their duty and opportunity if they are content to be merely delightful homes and social clubs.

The Chairman of the Committee on Student Affairs, Professor Kimball, reports with regard to student behavior that "the past year has been singularly free from misconduct." The physical health of the students appears also from the report of the Medical Adviser to have been better than usual, and this result is perhaps due to the introduction last year of a general advisory system, having for its object not only the protection of the community against epidemics but the care of each individual student. There

were in the University Infirmary 1,324 patients during the year, mostly, of course, with trifling ailments; of these 1,287 were discharged as cured and 25 as improved.

#### PHYSICAL AND MILITARY TRAINING

The interest in military training continues to increase. Hitherto the work, while open as an elective to others, has been required of freshmen, and last year 1,080 freshmen were enrolled in the corps out of a total of 1,198. This number, however, is likely to be doubled in another year; for on February 10, 1915, the University Faculty took the following action:

*"Resolved, that the action of this Faculty in suspending the requirement of military drill for sophomores, in 1902, on account of the impossibility of accommodating both freshmen and sophomores in the Armory be, and the same is hereby, rescinded, and that on the completion of the new Drill Hall, or at the beginning of the year 1916-17, sophomores shall be required to take the same amount of military training as is now prescribed for freshmen."*

No department is of more practical importance to the University, to the undergraduates themselves, or to the nation than the Military Department. It is gratifying to report that none is more effective or enjoys a higher reputation. The War Department this year, as last, designated Cornell University as one of the distinguished institutions for excellence in military training among the sixty-five military colleges and universities of the country. The work of the Department was thoroughly inspected by Captain Schindel of the General Staff in May. In the inspector's report to the War Department he states, in reply to specific questions, that the general appearance of the cadets at inspection was excellent and that the military instruction is of such an extent and thoroughness as to qualify the average student for a commission as a Lieutenant of Volunteers. Captain Schindel then subjoins the following general remarks:

*"I inspected 865 men, organized as a regiment consisting of headquarters, band, machine-gun platoon and three battalions, one battalion of four companies, and the other two battalions having three; there is also a signal corps company, and a detachment of regimental sanitary troops, under First Lieutenant S. A. Munford, Medical Reserve Corps. The Signal company drilled as an infantry company, but their work as a signal organization was tested afterwards during the field problems and found to be excellent. Improvised wireless was excellent, although it had a radius of only about a mile and a half. The following exercises were observed: Regimental review and inspection, excellent; arms and uniforms in excellent condition; battalion drill, very good; company drill, close and extended order, excellent. \* \* \* There has been a wonderful increase in the interest displayed by the student body, and the support of the faculty has been*



most beneficial. Conditions at this institution could not be better, and should there be a great need for volunteer officers, it is thought that Cornell could be drawn on to furnish a reasonable number."

In his annual report the Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Lieutenant Bull, attributes the success of the Military Department to the support of the University authorities, the excellent efforts of the cadet commissioned personnel, the interest of the men of the ranks, the increased support of the student body as a whole, the changed character of the instruction imparted, and the support of the War College General Staff in charge of educational work. No doubt these reasons are satisfactory so far as they go. But the principal reason for the present success of the Military Department at Cornell University is to be found in the ability, devotion, enthusiasm, and skill of Lieutenant Bull himself and the admirable methods he has employed for the development of military instruction.

The Faculty of Cornell University has never discouraged inter-collegiate athletics, subject to the supreme conditions that they be conducted honorably and that they be not allowed to interfere with university work. In organized athletics, as in other institutions, abuses will develop if there is not constant watchfulness. The faculty committee grappled with some of these during the past year and they have made certain recommendations as a guide to future action on the part of the Faculty and the Athletic Council. These embrace most rigorous enforcement of eligibility rules, the abolition of certain minor sports contests, the reduction to a minimum of the time granted for out-of-town contests, the reduction of the expenses of carrying on athletics, investigation into the effect of strenuous and protracted efforts in athletics upon the health of students, the abolition of games with educational institutions which fail to enforce the proper standard of eligibility, and the restriction of athletic contests so far as possible to the grounds of educational institutions.

#### CO-EDUCATION

In connection with co-education two subjects received a good deal of discussion during the year, first in a committee of Trustees of which Mrs. Moody was chairman, afterwards in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and finally in the Board of Trustees.

One of these subjects was the appointment of women to professorships in the College of Arts and Sciences. Women already hold

professorships in the Department of Home Economics in the College of Agriculture, and it is between the College of Agriculture and the College of Arts and Sciences that nearly all women undergraduates of the University are divided. Every one, however, recognizes the propriety of having women for professorships and instructorships in the Department of Home Economics. But there is no subject in the College of Arts and Sciences which, either by its nature or in public estimation, could be regarded as peculiarly a woman's subject. Nevertheless both the Trustees and the Faculty agreed in the conclusion that a woman of pre-eminence in productive scholarship and creative ability, who was a specialist in the field of language, literature, history, philosophy, or any other branch of the liberal arts or sciences, might with propriety be appointed either to a new or to a vacant professorship in the College of Arts and Sciences. It would be a question of the indisputable qualifications of the candidate and of the circumstances surrounding the vacancy in each case.

The second question of special interest was the better provision for the vocational training of women. The final solution on which all parties agreed was the establishment of a Bureau of Recommendations, whose function should be to acquaint women students with the possibilities already at hand in the University for vocational training, as well as to inquire into the opportunities open to women in various fields other than that of teaching, to assist them in securing positions, and to make to the various faculties such suggestions as experience may prompt. And the President was authorized to appoint as members of such Bureau one professor from each of the Faculties of Agriculture, Architecture, Arts and Sciences, and Medicine and also one Alumna of the University besides the Adviser of Women. This Bureau will furnish a representative organization which will be charged with the constant duty of suggesting to the authorities of the University improvements in the direction of vocational training for women undergraduates and aiding the women graduates to utilize to the full the variety of occupations which in the world outside are already open to them.

This initial movement may mark the beginning at Cornell University of a differentiation in the education of women analogous to that which, in the last generation, transformed the old-fashioned New England classical college into a typical modern university with a college of arts and sciences at its centre and a congeries of professional



schools within its circumference. It may also be predicted that just as professional schools have led to the educational segregation of young men, so organized vocational training will lead to the educational segregation of young women. It is of all the more importance, therefore, that, having regard to the future, provision should be made for the social unification of the life of the young women of the University. The most effective means to that end will be the establishment of suitable homes for the young women in a domain set apart for their exclusive use. The locality for that purpose is, beyond doubt, the territory north of Fall Creek Gorge consisting of some of the purchases recently made, with such additions, if any, as may hereafter be deemed advisable. Sage College, which once occupied a quiet and comparatively secluded spot on the campus, is now in the immediate proximity of the scene of the young men's athletic and military activities. The University should look forward to a new Sage College for women near Risley Hall on the north of Fall Creek Gorge, and all other women's halls in the future should be located in the same neighborhood. It will probably be found advantageous to locate some of these future women's halls east of Risley. Such a location would bring them (by means of a footbridge over the gorge) near to the College of Agriculture; and that College, if the present growth continues, will in the very near future have more than half the women students in the University. The number of women, which in the last half dozen years has grown from 274 to 293 in the College of Arts and Sciences, has during the same period grown from 57 to 255 in the College of Agriculture.

The Adviser of Women, whose report will be found in the Appendix, notes a changed attitude on the part of the young women of the University in regard to exercise and physical training and also a more favorable condition of their health. To these results the work of the new Medical Adviser of Women, Dr. Edith Matzke, has effectively contributed.

#### COLLEGES

The enrollment in the Graduate School was slightly in excess of the number of students registered for the preceding year. On the other hand, there has been a marked increase in the number of persons coming to the University for graduate work during the summer. Many of these are instructors and assistants in colleges and universities during the regular academic year and the summer

is the only opportunity they have to give all their energies to graduate work. The Faculty of the Graduate School has adopted regulations fixing the conditions under which credit may be obtained for such summer graduate work. Dean Creighton points out in his report that graduate work during the summer is likely to increase at Cornell and that it should be encouraged by the university authorities both in the interest of the students concerned and for the reflex effects upon the University itself. The Dean's report also contains an illuminating discussion of the character of the Graduate School as a democratic community of scholars and its independence of the administrative organization of the other Colleges of the University. The freedom of these scholars and investigators is secured not so much by statutory enactment as by the dictates of propriety and good sense and the imperious demands recognized by every professor for independence for every mind engaged in original research. Of course, in American universities the Faculty member who has his entire time for research is an exception. What can be done, however, in the existing organization is to give encouragement to every young scholar or scientist who shows any aptitude for investigation and not to exhaust the best of his energies in undergraduate instruction.

The attendance in the College of Arts and Sciences continues to increase. It was 1,194 in 1913-14 and in 1914-15 it was 1,294. Of these 1,294 students 1,001 were men and 293 women. With a view to raising still higher the standards of the College the Faculty provided that a student should have a grade of "C" or better in at least half of his work as a condition for attaining the A.B. degree. Experience shows that this is a more effective method of raising the standard than increasing the number of hours required for graduation. The figures for the year show that of the freshmen passing the necessary number of hours seventeen per cent failed to reach the required standard of excellency. These, of course, will have an opportunity of improving their record during the next three years; those who do not improve it will in the end fail to receive the degree.

A comprehensive and interesting report on the College of Law by Professor Woodruff, who has rendered admirable service as acting Dean, will be found among the Appendices to this Report. Especially interesting is Dean Woodruff's statement of the requirements for admission to the bar in New York State and for admission to law schools both in New York State and other parts of the country. A few schools grant the law degree only to those who have already



had the A.B. degree. The standard requirement of the best law schools, however, is coming to be two years of college work as a prerequisite for admission. The State Universities of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Missouri, Minnesota, Indiana, and Iowa have already placed themselves on this basis. The Faculty of Law at Cornell some years ago committed itself to the same programme, but laid down the requirement of one year of college work as the first step. Dean Woodruff hopes that the realization of the Faculty's ideal may not be long deferred. Students of law, however, in New York State are required to devote at least one year to clerkship in an office. Accordingly, when the Faculty of Law at Cornell enforces the requirement of two years of college work as a condition of admission to the College of Law, a graduate of a high school will need to spend six years in study before he can be admitted to the bar, namely, two in the College of Arts, three in the College of Law, and one in an office clerkship. With the exception of Columbia University, which requires three years of college work for admission to its law school, Cornell is the only university in the State in which a high school graduate would need to spend more than four years (including the required year of office clerkship) to meet the requirements for admission to the bar. In spite of this circumstance, however, the President is in hearty accord with the Faculty of Law as to the desirability of requiring two years of college work as a condition of admission to the College of Law at the earliest possible date it may be deemed expedient.

In the College of Civil Engineering the retirement of Professor Crandall and the promotion of Assistant Professor Barnes have already been mentioned. The enrollment was somewhat smaller than that of the preceding year, though there was an actual increase in the number of new students. Many old students, however, were compelled to apply for leave of absence because of financial limitations. As to equipment of the College, marked improvements were made during the year in the Materials Testing Laboratory. The laboratory itself was overhauled and a good equipment of new road material testing machinery was installed. Increasing attention is paid by the Faculty to the engineering problems involved in the construction of new highways. Standard machines for testing the materials of construction are now in use at the College. Nothing remains in this connection but provision of a laboratory for the testing of bituminous road material and provision for this structure

has already been made. A new and larger hydraulic laboratory and a new and larger hall of civil engineering must, however, wait on special gifts.

The marked and continuous decrease in the number of engineering students in the United States since 1909 was discussed and explained in last year's Report. In the Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering the curve reached its lowest point in 1913-14. It began again to rise in 1914-15 with an increase of 25 students. It seems probable that the combination of causes which produced the nation-wide decrease in the enrollment of engineering students has reached its maximum effect. It will be wise for the Trustees of the University and the Faculty of Sibley College to prepare for a new period of expansion, which, however, both the present development of the College and the conditions of the country warrant us in believing is likely to be normal and gradual. A differentiation in the curriculum has been effected whereby students in their senior year, while taking three courses of the regular schedule, are permitted to take special courses in industrial administration and design and six hours in the first term and four hours in the second term in courses prescribed for them in the Department of Economics and Finance of the College of Arts and Sciences. The object of this new curriculum in industrial engineering is to fit men for commercial and executive positions in modern industry.

The appointment of Professor Gray to the headship of the Department of Electrical Engineering has been mentioned elsewhere. Sibley College needs additional endowment for the further reinforcement of its Faculty, more particularly for the establishment of assistant professorships, to which capable teachers, who can no longer be retained as instructors, may be appointed with a view to becoming permanent members of the Faculty. The replacement of the old and now obsolete shop building by a new and modern mechanical laboratory in the style of Rand Hall is another urgent desideratum of the College. The apparatus and machinery of the laboratories have become out-worn or obsolete; fortunately, the gift made by Hiram W. Sibley of \$10,000 in three annual installments is enabling the College to substitute for it apparatus and machinery of the most modern design.

The teachers of design in most of the leading schools of architecture in the United States have been Frenchmen who were trained in the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. At the outbreak of the war they were



called to serve in the French army. This involved for the Cornell College of Architecture the temporary withdrawal of Professor Mauxion, who has been in the trenches at the front since last autumn. Professor Mauxion's place was happily filled during the year by Ely Jacques Kahn of New York. And Everett V. Meeks, a graduate of Yale and of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, has been appointed acting Professor of Design to continue the work in 1915-16. Professor Bossange, after a brief period of satisfactory service, having resigned to accept the acting deanship of the department of fine arts in the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Shepherd Stevens was appointed Assistant Professor of Architecture, to enter upon his duties at the beginning of the year 1915-16. Mr. Stevens is a graduate of Columbia and a student of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. In 1914-15 a new assistant professorship was filled by the appointment of LeRoy P. Burnham, a graduate of Harvard, who subsequently spent five years in architectural study and work principally in France and Italy. Apart from these Faculty changes the most important feature of the year in the College of Architecture was a series of special exhibitions of drawings and paintings, which, bearing directly as they did on the work of the College, proved particularly inspiring and helpful to the undergraduates. As a further expansion of the work of the College, Dean Martin recommends a course in town planning, and he gives reasons why the courses in landscape design in the College of Agriculture should be brought into closer relation with the work of the College of Architecture.

In the University Summer Session the attendance, which was 1,098 in 1913 and rose to 1,436 in 1914, still further increased to 1,509 in 1915. Of these 62 were graduates of Cornell University, 242 graduates of other colleges, and 194 students but not graduates of other colleges. Of the total number in attendance, 695 were teachers of whom 57 were teachers in colleges, 19 in normal schools, 230 in high schools, 243 in elementary schools, and 30 in private schools, while 116 were engaged in superintendence and supervision. There is an increasing desire among teachers who are college graduates to attain advanced degrees. The demand thus made upon the University has been mentioned in connection with the report of the Dean of the Graduate School.

## STATE COLLEGES

In the Appendix will be found the first report of the new Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, Dr. Galloway, who came to Cornell a year ago from the position of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture of the United States. The report shows that the College is in a flourishing condition and that its activities have been increased and revitalized. Something of the philosophy and of the inspiration of the new Dean may be gathered from the following sentence in his report:

"Agriculture, and all that it involves and implies, furnishes as broad and as basic a background for a liberal education as any subject now used, or hitherto used, in the training of the human mind."

The additions to the Faculty and the increase in the enrollment of students in the College of Agriculture have already been mentioned elsewhere in this report. Three new buildings were completed and occupied during the year, the Agronomy Building, the Animal Husbandry Building, and the Stock Judging Pavilion. Auxiliary buildings and additions in other departments have also been completed or undertaken. The total amount expended or appropriated for buildings since the organization of the State College of Agriculture has been \$1,248,200, and for equipment \$228,000.

The regular work of the instruction of students, in spite of the increased enrollment, was carried on substantially in accordance with the pre-arranged programme, and the professors and graduate students engaged in research have carried on their work with the usual enthusiasm and zest. A new impetus, however, has been given to the extension work of the College as a result of the passage by Congress of the Smith-Lever Co-operative Extension Act, whose object is, through the joint resources of the nation and of the States, to help the people on the farms and in their homes to solve the problems of better living and better farming. The Legislature of the State of New York accepted the conditions of the Smith-Lever Act by the passage of the following joint resolution:

"STATE OF NEW YORK  
IN SENATE  
ALBANY

By Mr. Wilson:

March 31, 1915.

"WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States has passed an Act approved by the President, May 8, 1914, entitled 'An Act to provide for Co-operative Agricultural Extension Work between the Agricultural Colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and



of Acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture, and

"WHEREAS, it is provided in section three of the Act aforesaid, that the grants of money authorized by this Act shall be paid annually 'to each State which shall by action of its legislature assent to the provisions of this Act,' therefore, be it

"Resolved (if the Assembly concur) that the assent of the legislature of the State of New York be and is hereby given to the provisions and requirements of said Act, and that the trustees of Cornell University be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to receive the grants of money appropriated under said act, and to organize and conduct agricultural extension work which shall be carried on in connection with the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, in accordance with the terms and conditions expressed in the Act of Congress aforesaid.

By order of

THE SENATE  
(Signed) Ernest A. Fay,  
*Clerk.*

In Assembly

April 2, 1915

Concurred in without amendment

By order of the Assembly,

(Signed) Fred W. Hammond,  
*Clerk."*

This Act provides for co-operative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several states and the United States Department of Agriculture. Information and demonstration in regard to agricultural subjects are to be brought home to the people. Under the terms of the Act the State College of Agriculture at Cornell received in 1914-15 the sum of \$10,000 from the Federal Government, and this appropriation will be increased in 1915-16 by \$23,433 and in each year thereafter by an increment of \$19,536 until the appropriation aggregates \$170,195, subject, however, to the condition that the State of New York meets this accumulative sum each year with an equal amount. The law provides that State funds supplementing the Federal appropriations may be appropriated by the Legislature or by counties or municipalities, or they may even be furnished by private individuals or groups of individuals. In any event, however, they must be turned over to the State College of Agriculture which is the sole recipient of the Federal appropriations.

In its extension work the College has the co-operation of the farm bureaus, of which thirty have now been organized in counties and states. The College itself has organized a new Informational Service for the purpose of securing a wider dissemination of the facts gathered through the research work of the College and the Experiment Station. For this purpose the College Bureau of Information has made generous use of the agricultural journals and the rural press, which

have freely used the material sent out by the College for the benefit of the farmers.

Reference must be made to the Dean's report in the Appendix and to the publications of the College for further information regarding the aims, needs, and varied activities of the College. If the State has hitherto liberally supported the institution, it is because every dollar spent upon the College has tended to make better farmers, to improve agricultural conditions, and to that extent to enrich the State.

In the State Veterinary College both the entering class of 1914 and the graduating class were the largest in its history. Somewhat more than half of the graduates in the past have engaged in private practice, while somewhat more than a fifth have entered the service of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry and somewhat more than a seventh have engaged in teaching or research. Three-fourths of all those engaged in practice are in the State of New York.

It is significant of the increasing scientific demands which the profession now makes upon its members that the Faculty of the College has voted to extend the present three-year course to four years beginning with the year 1916-17. Before taking this action, the Faculty consulted the Alumni of the College in the belief that their practical experience would be of great value in determining the question, and the overwhelming sentiment among the Alumni was in favor of the extension of the course.

The investigations into animal diseases, which the members of the Faculty have been conducting for so many years, now make a very impressive showing. In the list is this year included the determination of a mysterious disease which for some years past has been seriously destructive to horses in certain parts of the State. The College has continued its service to the State by diagnosing specimens sent to it by veterinarians and live stock owners, and by the preparation of vaccine, mallein, tuberculin, anti-hog-cholera serum, and other diagnostic and prophylactic agents. When the foot-and-mouth disease broke out in the course of the year, the College Veterinarian published a special number dealing with its history, nature, etiology, morbid anatomy, diagnosis, etc.; and a copy was sent not only to each Alumnus of the College but to every licensed practitioner in the State and to a large number of owners of animals in the districts affected. An increase in the appropria-



tion made by the State to the College is desired for the investigation of certain disorders among breeding cattle and the new born. A special appropriation is also needed for the erection of the south wing of the Veterinary College Building.

#### THE MEDICAL COLLEGE IN NEW YORK CITY

In the Medical College there was a marked increase in the attendance which rose from 141 in 1913-14 to 205 in 1914-15.

The organization of the clinical teaching has this year been further perfected so that the recently acquired facilities of the New York Hospital could be more fully utilized. The opportunities here offered together with those already available in Bellevue Hospital furnish abundant clinical material under the direct control of the Faculty. This not only provides for the students, who spend the larger part of their time in the third and fourth years in the hospitals and college clinic, but also offers ample facilities for a large amount of advanced study and research. To a certain extent the hospital facilities now available are meeting the need of the Medical College for a hospital under its own control or in very close affiliation with it, of which mention has been made in previous Reports. There is still, however, need for more and closer hospital affiliation particularly in connection with the work in Pathology. The situation here is just now rendered more acute by the opposition of the coroners and the resignation of the Assistant Professor of Pathology as coroner's physician. In spite of the fact that it has been for many years and still is the practice to take to the laboratory for examination specimens obtained at autopsies, it appears that under the law it is a misdemeanor to remove organs from the cadaver. Pathological anatomy is greatly handicapped and investigations of the causation of disease are blocked without such laboratory study. For the sake of medical education and the advancement of scientific medicine this law should be modified as soon as possible.

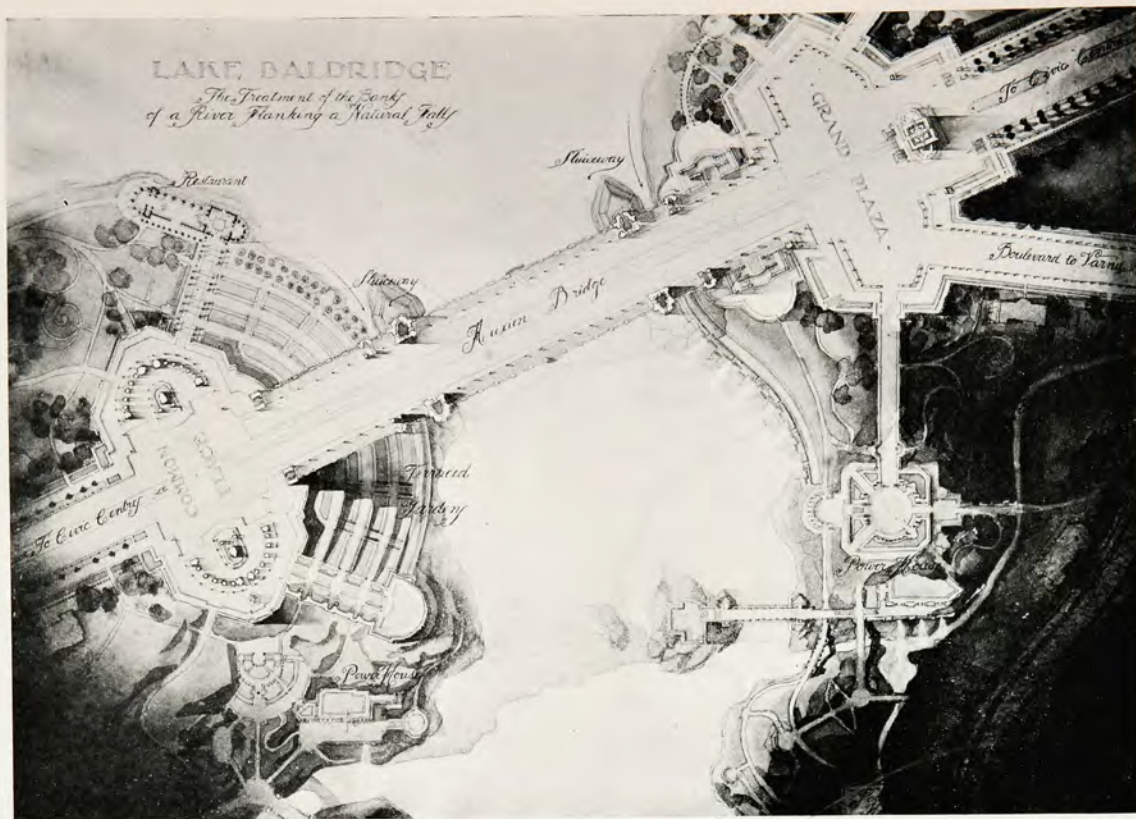
The Dean in his report has called attention to the large amount of research work that is in progress in all departments of the Medical College. Although the instruction of students is the principal object for which the College was founded, investigations to extend the boundaries of medical knowledge have always and very properly consumed a not inconsiderable part of the energy of the instructors and the results obtained in these investigations as well as the effect



SENIOR DESIGN—A MONUMENTAL BRIDGE AND POWER STATION  
(Awarded New York Municipal Art Society Prize)

*G. L. Kaufman*





G. L. Kaufman

SENIOR DESIGN—A MONUMENTAL BRIDGE AND POWER STATION

of them upon the undergraduate instruction fully justify this arrangement.

Among the more important pieces of research conducted by the Faculty during the past year are the extended investigations upon the cause and cure of cancer conducted at the General Memorial Hospital and at the College with the support of the Harriman Fund of the Roosevelt Hospital. Other important investigations are those being conducted in Bellevue under grants from the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology.

The better organization of the Clinical Departments and the closer supervision of patients and students' work in the hospitals calls for more men devoting all or nearly all of their time to teaching and hospital work. The advanced and research work in the hospitals requires much more extended laboratories and equipment there. To provide for these, increased expenditures are necessary. At the same time the growth of the laboratory departments has continued and there are increased demands for further expansion in both staff and equipment. The income from the large, independent endowment that was so generously given to the Medical College is already over-taxed to meet these growing and urgent needs.

There were 23 students taking the first year of the Medical Course at Ithaca, of whom 12 were seniors in the College of Arts and Sciences. This department, however, provides instruction in anatomy, histology, embryology, physiology, and biochemistry not only for medical students but for students from all other divisions of the university, most of whom naturally come from the College of Arts and Sciences. The largest enrollment is in physiology and biochemistry in which as many as 562 undergraduates received instruction. The spirit of research has always been active in this division of the University, and the encouragement given to it by the bequest of the late Mrs. Dean Sage is very gratifying to the members of the Faculty. Mrs. Sage left \$50,000 to be used to promote the advancement of medical science by the prosecution of research at Ithaca by the Ithaca Division of the Cornell University Medical College in connection with any or all of the subjects at any time embraced in the curriculum of the Cornell University Medical College.

#### THE LIBRARY

The Library possesses valuable treasures of manuscripts and rare printed books, and these will hereafter be safely kept in the fire-



proof and burglar-proof treasure-room provided this year by the generosity of Andrew Carnegie. The proposed extension of the building on the north side for the housing of the Dante, Petrarch, and other special collections is needed, however, as much as ever not merely to provide suitable accommodations for these priceless collections but also to relieve the crowding which has now become very general in the main library building itself. The university Library, with all special libraries, now contains over 455,000 volumes and 68,000 pamphlets. At the close of the year 1915-16, the library building itself will contain just about 400,000 volumes. The additions to the Library are made from the income of the Sage Book Fund and from that portion of the Fiske Fund (one third of the free income) which was set aside by the Trustees for the purchase of books and periodicals and for binding. In commemoration of the services of Professor J. H. Comstock his former students presented to him a fund of \$2,500 for the establishment of the Comstock Memorial Library of Entomology; and this endowment fund was presented by Professor Comstock to the University for that purpose. The Library also acknowledges a gift of \$200 from H. J. Patten, '84, for the purchase of English translations of modern foreign literature and of \$25 from J. A. Dix, '83, which was used to provide a new set of Century Dictionaries for the reference shelves. Additional gifts of books will be found specified in detail in the Librarian's report.

#### ALUMNI ORGANIZATIONS

There has been a steady increase of interest in the University on the part of the Alumni and former students. This is extremely gratifying to the President, who welcomes every additional indication that the Alumni are realizing more and more that they are an integral part of the University and as such have a place in its affairs and councils.

Meetings of Alumni at Ithaca have been exceptionally well attended. The first Forum of the Associate Alumni, held at Ithaca in March, brought together a considerable number of individual Alumni and representatives of alumni organizations. Topics relating to the administration of the University and matters of common interest to the Alumni were introduced at the meeting and discussed. One morning was devoted to an inspection of the different departments of the University. Seriousness of purpose is a marked feature of the present activity of our Alumni. A laud-

able interest in athletics, which for many years has served to keep a large number of Alumni in touch with Cornell and which still serves that purpose with a great many of the younger graduates, has been gradually replaced in the minds of the older Alumni by an interest in the academic and educational side of the University. Alumni impulse in this latter direction can be made a powerful factor in the solution of many of our present problems.

During the past year the President has accepted with pleasure invitations from alumni organizations to speak in fourteen places and during the coming year he will endeavor to visit other Cornell centres not included in last year's itinerary. On every occasion the President has noted the affectionate loyalty of the Alumni in all affairs connected with the University and has been encouraged by the growing strength of the various alumni organizations.

The Class Reunions in June were the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in Ithaca. Over five hundred Alumni were in attendance from outside of Ithaca and this number together with those who are resident in Ithaca and the immediate vicinity brought the total number of those taking part to nearly 1,000.

The Cornellian Council in its report for the past fiscal year indicates a total collection from annual and special subscribers of \$30,343.97. The disbursements for the year were \$6,996.87 making a net balance of \$23,347.10. In this amount is included the Memorial Fund of the Class of 1905. The statement shows an apparent falling off in the receipts of the Council, which can probably be ascribed to the general business conditions of the past year. The Council plans to turn over \$40,000 to the University at the end of the present fiscal year and is making every effort to this end. The Alumni Fund is of inestimable service to the University not only because its subscribers come to feel more keenly that they are a part of the institution but also because it is an annual unrestricted gift and is available for appropriation by the Trustees where it is most needed. As has been often said in these Reports, the University is greatly in need of the co-operation and assistance of its old students and graduates. The first and imperative need is adequate provision for the compensation of professors and instructors. The scale of salaries should be raised. Thanks to the efforts of the Cornellian Council, it has been possible in a few instances in recent years to add to the salaries of some able professors who otherwise (though against their will) would have been lost to the University.



Then there are the Residential Halls for the young men of the University. The undergraduates in fraternity houses fare well enough, but the independent students have never enjoyed the advantages of living together under a common roof. For one of the new Residential Halls the Cornellian Council has generously provided or pledged the necessary funds. These halls will not only provide the students with suitable homes in modern fire-proof buildings, but they will also foster the spirit of democracy.

The Secretary of the University has enlarged his work in connection with the several alumni organizations and his office is now equipped to meet all the various demands made upon it by any Alumnus or group of Alumni. The fact that he is also Secretary of the Class Secretaries' Association and an ex-officio officer of the Associate Alumni and of the Cornellian Council tends to enhance the opportunity for effective co-operation with these organizations. Further details will be found in the Secretary's report published in the Appendix.

#### BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

The enlargement of the campus and grounds of the University was described in last year's Report in connection with the purchase of the tract of twenty-two acres north of and bordering on the Fall Creek Gorge, extending from the neighborhood of Triphammer Falls to the village of Forest Home. In the spring of 1915 an additional purchase of twenty-five acres immediately adjoining this tract on the north was made by the University at a cost of \$19,000. Of this sum \$9,000 has been paid out of the income of 1914-15 as was also \$7,500 for the payment of the two lots on the Heights previously purchased which constitute the entrance to the above mentioned tract. Including the new purchase, the university domain now embraces 1,477 acres. Additional purchases may be advisable in the course of time to straighten out or alter boundary lines, to utilize neighborhood conveniences, or for other like purposes, but no considerable expenditure should henceforth be necessary. Thanks to the policy of expansion followed since the opening of the century, the University now possesses sufficient real estate for every conceivable development for generations to come.

At the June meeting of the Board of Trustees Mr. Boldt, Chairman of the Committee on Residential Halls, announced that the anonymous donor of Halls "A" and "B" had increased his gift to

make possible the erection of Hall "C," thus completing the court at the northeast corner of the field set apart for these halls. The Trustees expressed, through Mr. Boldt, to the donor their appreciation of his latest benefaction and their sense both of its intrinsic value and its timeliness and helpfulness to the University, adding the hope that they might be permitted in time to recognize more openly these generous and unostentatious gifts.

Mention has already been made of the fact that funds for Hall "D" of the group of Residential Halls are being furnished by Alumni and old students through the Cornellian Council. The building operations of 1914-15 have been as follows:

Four Residential Halls for men to cost about \$400,000.  
New York State Drill Hall to cost about \$350,000.  
Agricultural Buildings to cost about \$160,000.

The Agricultural Buildings have been completed. One of the Residential Halls is completed, the second is approaching completion, and the remaining two are beginning to appear above ground. The steel framework of the Drill Hall is up and the walls are now rising rapidly. All these buildings are to be completed not later than September, 1916.

#### FINANCES

The average rate of interest on University investments received during the year was 5.23 per cent, an increase of .158 per cent over the preceding year. Owing to this and other favorable circumstances the revenue of the University for the year 1914-15 exceeded the expenditures by \$42,517.09. There had, however, accumulated in preceding years, as a result of paying for new buildings and other permanent improvements out of income, a debt of \$165,514.84. The surplus of the present year went automatically to the reduction of this deficit, which on August 1, 1915, accordingly stood at \$122,997.75. This statement does not include the State Colleges at Ithaca or the Medical College in New York City, for which accounts are kept separately from those of the University.

Among the gifts received by the University during the year the most important are the following: \$150,000 from an anonymous benefactor for Residential Halls, \$20,000 from another undisclosed donor towards the University Dining Halls, \$7,500 from the executors of the Fiske Estate in addition to the Library Endowment Fund, \$6,000 from J. G. White, the engineering contractor of New York



City, a graduate of the University, for the endowment of prizes in Spanish, \$3,000 from Hiram W. Sibley for additional equipment for Sibley College, \$3,800 for the Luana L. Messenger Memorial Prize Fund under the will of Hiram John Messenger, a graduate of the class of '80. A full list of the donations, which aggregate \$202,632.06, will be found in the Comptroller's report which is published herewith.

Since the Guiteau Student Loan Fund first became available in the year 1906-07 there has been loaned to 815 men students the sum of \$95,149.65. Many of these loans are not yet due, but the matured loans aggregate \$63,158.30 and of these matured loans 51.6 per cent have been paid and 48.4 per cent are still uncollected. The collection of these loans is never enforced. They are regarded as a debt of honor. In appealing, however, to Cornell men who have been benefited by this aid in their undergraduate days, the President desires to call special attention to the fact that these moneys as soon as repaid are added to the loan fund and thus enable the University to extend its helpfulness to undergraduates throughout the future. It may also be added that applications for loans at the present period are unusually numerous.

#### SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

The year 1918 will mark the close of the first half century since the opening of Cornell University. The event should be suitably commemorated by the University. And it is not too soon for the Board of Trustees and the University Faculty to initiate action to that end. The first step should probably be the appointment of committees or of a joint committee to formulate a plan. When this plan has been approved by the Trustees and by the Faculty, the next step should be to adopt measures for carrying it out. The celebration should be a memorable occasion. The University has grown beyond the expectations of its Founder and most sanguine friends. It has a large Faculty, many of whose members hold a distinguished place in the world of scholarship and letters. Its graduates and old students have won for themselves honorable recognition throughout the country. Its undergraduates are numbered by thousands and there are to-day as many graduates enrolled in the Graduate School as there were students in the entire University as late as 1883. Probably no University in America has such an extensive material equipment or so many buildings devoted ex-

clusively to instruction and research. The enormous expansion and growth of the University create its problems and difficulties. The Endowment Fund for all this work carried on at Ithaca is a little less than \$10,000,000. The State of New York supports the two Colleges of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine, but it supports nothing else. The Medical College of New York City has a separate endowment which yields an income of somewhat over \$200,000 a year. The great and urgent need of Cornell University is of additional funds to carry on the vital and important work for which students come to Ithaca by thousands. The augmentation of the Endowment Fund of the University by some millions of dollars is the pressing, practical problem which, in connection with the semi-centennial celebration, should be brought to the attention of the Alumni and friends of the University and of wealthy philanthropists in New York and other states. The most welcome and helpful gifts to the University are endowments for general purposes without restriction. But a gift of \$100,000 would endow a professorship; and in an institution like Cornell, "where any person can find instruction in any study," there are scores of professorships representing the most varied fields of scholarship and science that need to be endowed.

There is scarcely a division of the University in which the work is not at the present time hampered and restricted through the lack of necessary funds. No one is more conscious of these limitations than the Deans and other officers who submit the following reports, in which the aims and work of the different Colleges and Departments of the University are described.

JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN,  
President.



# REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY

1914-15

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To the Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Comptroller of Cornell University for the fiscal year ending July 31st, 1915.

## REORGANIZATION OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

In June 1914 the Trustees created the office of Comptroller, the appointee to which should "have charge of the business administration of the University and custody and control of its funds and securities" and appointed to the position the then University Treasurer.

Responsible to the Comptroller and under his general direction are the Treasurer and the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds the nature of whose duties is indicated by their titles.

Mr. Charles D. Bostwick, the Assistant Treasurer, was appointed Treasurer and Mr. George L. Walker, a civil engineer and contractor of experience, was appointed Superintendent. Mr. Walker has decided to return to his business in New York City and tendered his resignation to take effect September 1st. His successor has not yet been appointed.

The reorganization promises to work out satisfactorily to the advantage of the administrative work of the University. This is particularly so in that the administration is given the assistance of a trained engineer of experience in construction work in solving the many problems incident to the physical plant of the University.

## INCOME AND EXPENSE

During the fiscal year 1914-15 the total income of the University including gifts for Residential Halls, etc., and excluding the State Colleges, amounted to \$1,644,516.04 while there was expended \$1,522,198.41 leaving excess of income over amount disbursed for the year of \$122,317.63. Of this balance about \$80,000 is for moneys received for the construction of Residential Halls for men. After making allowance for the amount of income due special purposes and not available for general purposes and the amount of reappropriations necessary to meet obligations incurred, the net surplus for the year was \$42,517.09 and the deficit in current income accumulated during the past twelve years was reduced from \$165,514.24 to \$122,997.15. This result was obtained through the determination of the Trustees to keep the expenses within the income; the co-operation of the faculty in exercising strict economy; the increase of \$17,000 of income from invested funds due to the increase in interest rates on investments made during the past few years and to the increase in tuition and fees

received from students over the amount estimated at the beginning of the year. Not included in these figures is the income from the University dining halls which will be touched upon later.

The income of the New York State Veterinary College amounted to \$85,549.48 and the expenses to \$87,128.87, the excess in expenses being met from accumulated income of former years.

The State College of Agriculture received during the year, from appropriations from the State, fees from students and sales of various departments, \$1,245,423.91. The expenses of the College aggregated \$1,190,962.45.

The total income of the University as a whole amounted to \$3,139,530.38 and the expenditures to \$2,961,286.13. The University also during the year disbursed on account of the Carnegie Foundation for pensions to retired professors \$33,475.68 and distributed to students of New York State holding regents scholarships the sum of \$30,450.

#### PRODUCTIVE FUNDS

The productive fund account of the University represents the total endowment of the University together with certain funds in which the University has a contingent interest. They are the income producing funds. During the year this fund increased by \$83,572.46 to a total of \$14,057,115.33. In Schedule III of the appendix to this report will be found a detailed list of these funds together with the income received upon the several funds during the year. The principal items of increase were the interest on, and contributions of professors to, the professorial pension fund viz: \$16,764.63; increase of \$37,010.94 in the Cornell Endowment Fund by reason of restoring to Productive Funds the cost of Cascadilla Building which had been carried in the real estate account at this figure; \$5,000 set aside from the income of the Medical College in New York City as an increment fund the principal or income to be expended from time to time in the discretion of the Trustees in permanent betterments or additions to the plant of the Medical College in New York City; \$7,610.84 being the amount repaid during the year on loans made from the Guiteau fund; \$7,500 received from the executors of the Estate of Willard Fiske and sums aggregating \$10,500 from Mr. J. G. White, Mr. C. Lathrop Pack and the estate of Mr. H. H. Messenger which appear in detail under Donations.

The average interest rate received during the past year was 5.23 per cent, an increase of .158 per cent over last year. This rate is figured on the entire amount of Productive Funds. The average rate of interest on all securities on par value is 5.29 per cent.

The class of securities in which the funds of the University are invested are shown by the following table:

#### CLASSIFICATION OF INVESTMENTS

		Aug. 1, 1914		Aug. 1, 1915
Municipal Bonds . . . . .	.061	854,704.54	.026	368,386.06
State of New York Scrip . . . . .	.049	688,576.12	.048	688,576.12
Foreign Government Bonds . . . . .	.020	277,870.00	.018	261,870.00
Bank Stocks . . . . .	.006	79,970.00	.006	79,970.00
Steam Railroad Bonds . . . . .	.090	1,262,191.29	.121	1,719,791.29
Railroad Equipment Notes . . . . .	.008	105,000.00	.012	169,000.00



	Aug. 1, 1914		Aug. 1, 1915	
Traction Bonds .....	.177	\$2,479,970.00	.175	\$2,494,970.00
Light & Power Bonds .....	.084	1,181,000.00	.083	1,181,000.00
Lumber Bonds .....	.030	424,600.00	.029	410,000.00
Miscellaneous Corporation Bonds .....	.267	3,743,200.00	.255	3,630,800.00
Stock other than Bank .....	.076	1,062,683.00	.081	1,159,903.00
Loans on Collateral .....	.005	67,045.29	.004	62,605.29
Real Estate Mortgages .....	.089	1,250,793.02	.093	1,330,313.33
Land Contracts .....	.001	8,319.69	.001	7,814.69
Real Estate .....	.009	131,098.88	.019	267,311.38
Special Deposits .....	.006	86,941.82	.015	219,869.96
Cash & Ledger Balances .....	.022	308,679.39	.014	199,713.13
	1.000	\$14,102,643.04	1.000	\$14,251,894.25

Our holding of Municipal Bonds was reduced during the year through the sale by the Finance Committee of nearly \$500,000 of Kansas County, City and Township bonds for which a favorable offer was received.

#### REAL ESTATE

The real estate account including the buildings in course of construction and those erected by the State of New York totals \$6,022,823.38. During the year 25.22 acres of the so-called Kline farm adjoining the purchase made last year of land north of Beebe Lake, was added to the University acreage. The purchase price was \$19,000 of which \$9,000 has been paid and a mortgage of \$10,000 assumed. This mortgage is to be met during the coming year. A detailed list of the real estate account is given in schedule XV.

Important additions to buildings are as follows:

#### NEW CONSTRUCTION

Work has progressed rapidly on the Residential Halls for men. Hall "D" being constructed with funds furnished by the alumni through the Cornellian Council is nearing completion and it is hoped to have it ready for occupancy this fall. Building "A", the larger building, including the entrance tower, will probably not be ready for occupancy before the middle of November, too late for use this year unless it is ready in time to accommodate members of the short winter course. Buildings "B" and "C", also being erected through the munificence of the anonymous donor of "A", are begun and should without doubt be ready at the opening of the next academic year.

Through the generosity of Mr. Andrew Carnegie and under his direction a treasure vault to house the more valuable articles in the University Library has been added to that building.

The New York State Drill Hall which the Legislature of 1914 authorized at a cost of \$350,000 is in course of construction.

In the College of Agriculture the Headquarters Building for the Department of Animal Husbandry (\$91,000); the Forestry section of the Plant Industry building (\$100,000); the Stock Judging Pavilion (\$38,000), and the Agronomy building (\$100,000) have been completed. The main trunk steam line from the Agricultural Heating Plant is completed and connections are now being made with the several buildings. There are also in course of construction smaller

buildings for the College of Agriculture such as extension to Greenhouses, Sheep Barn, Tool Barn, etc.

A new 400 H. P. Babcock & Wilcox boiler has been placed in the central heating station to care for the new State Drill Hall. This takes the place of two 100 H. P. boilers no longer fit for high pressure service which have been removed to the Residential Halls Boiler House for temporary low pressure service.

This plant with pipe tunnel, heating and water pipes, sewers and drainage pipes designed in the drafting room of the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, is being installed by the University's force. The stone for the Residential Halls is being quarried along West Avenue directly east of the buildings. From this quarry is also being taken the stone for the New York State Drill Hall.

#### ALUMNI CONTRIBUTIONS

The Cornellian Council has made payments to the University as follows:

On August 1, 1913, \$20,000 which was added to the permanent endowment and the annual income used for professorial salaries; August 1st, 1914 \$20,000. Ten thousand dollars of this amount has been expended toward the construction of Residential Hall D. This building, when completed, will accommodate about sixty students and will cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000 and it is the intention of the Trustees to pay for the building with interest on the moneys advanced by the University for its construction, from portions of the annual contributions of the alumni and the net income received from the use of the building. Five thousand dollars of the alumni contribution was added to the available income for the year 1915-16 and the remaining \$5,000 has not yet been definitely appropriated. The balance standing to the credit of the current collections account of the Cornellian Council on August 1st, 1915 is \$13,270.75 and there has been received by the Comptroller from the Class of 1905, partly in securities and partly in an order for transfer October 1, next, of a savings bank account, about \$7,500 not yet available and not included in the above balance. The Cornellian Council has voted to turn over to the University \$20,000 as soon as that sum is available.

#### DONATIONS

The following is a list of gifts to the University which passed through this office. It does not include many donations made directly to departments, the bronze statue of Andrew D. White presented by Mr. Henry R. Ickelheimer or the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie of the treasure room addition to the Library, both of which were paid for directly by the donors.

##### W. H. Botsford Memorial

(Gift of friends in the class of W. H. Botsford. The income to be used for purchase of books for Architectural Library) . . . . .	\$	255.00
Class '89 Endowment Fund . . . . .		175.00
Class '06 Endowment Fund . . . . .		1,322.39
Class '15 Endowment Fund . . . . .		1,600.00
Comstock Memorial Book Fund . . . . .		31.00
Cornell Society of Civil Engineers for the Robert Critchlow Dewar Loan Fund . . . . .		400.00
S. H. Clark—Champlain Industrial Fellowship . . . . .		925.00
C. L. Crandall for Salaries in Civil Engineering . . . . .		100.00



J. A. Dix for Library .....	\$ 24.68
D. P. Elwell for Architecture .....	5.00
A. R. Eastman for Agricultural Debate Prize .....	100.00
W. Fiske Library Endowment Fund .....	7,500.00
A. Dieckman—Citizenship Lecture Course .....	5.00
Goldwin Smith Fund .....	279.34
Goldwin Smith Art Exhibit .....	467.75
S. H. Gage for Embryology Research .....	10.00
Genesee Fruit Growers' Association for Industrial Fellowship .....	1,141.32
W. G. Hollingworth for Veterinary Honorarium .....	50.00
G. W. Harris for Lucy Harris Fund .....	50.00
Journal Physical Chemistry by sundry persons .....	750.00
W. W. Lau for Library .....	5.00
Luana L. Messenger Memorial Prize Fund .....	3,800.00
F. H. Miller for Jane Miller Prize, Veterinary .....	50.00
Chas. L. Pack Fund for Forestry Department .....	500.00
Henry J. Patten for Library .....	200.00
Joseph Plaut for Fellowship in Architecture .....	500.00
Raymond Concrete Pile Company for Industrial Fellowship .....	875.00
U. S. Brewer's Association for J. H. Rupert Industrial Fellowship ..	120.00
Henry W. Sackett interest on contract for Kline purchase .....	165.58
Hiram W. Sibley for Equipment of Sibley College .....	3,000.00
Willard D. Straight for Summer Competition in Architecture .....	50.00
J. G. White for Fund for Spanish Prizes .....	6,000.00
Wyoming Valley Association for industrial Fellowship .....	500.00
Anonymous for case for antiquities, Semitics .....	275.00
Anonymous for Experimental Engineering .....	250.00
Anonymous for Residential Halls .....	150,000.00
Anonymous for Residential Dining Hall .....	20,000.00
Fellow, N. Y. Hospital for Medical College, New York City .....	500.00
Sheldon Fellowship for Medical College in New York City .....	650.00
	<hr/>
	\$202,632.06

#### UNIVERSITY DINING HALLS

At the time of the opening of Sage College building the policy was adopted of leasing the dining room privilege, the rent of the dining rooms, kitchens, help's quarters, etc., being offset by the business administration of the building and the care of the dormitory portion. This practice was followed until 1910 when the University assumed this work, the administration being placed under the direction of the Adviser of Women, Mrs. Gertrude S. Martin.

After two years experience it was found that the work involved was too great for Mrs. Martin to carry with her duties as Adviser of Women and Mr. Thomas Tree, who had for many years been an assistant in the Treasurer's Office, was made Manager of Sage College and through him the University has directly administered the building and furnished the board.

With the construction of Prudence Risley Hall and the remodeling of Cascadilla building into a residential hall for men students, the furnishing of food to students has assumed large proportions requiring in addition to Mr. Tree a force of trained assistants.

It has been the aim of the University to furnish high grade food at the lowest prices consistent with good service. All dining rooms are charged a rent sufficient to cover a fair return on the value of the quarters occupied and the facilities furnished.

During the past year the income of the boarding departments aggregated \$129,173.06 and each of the three units showed a cash balance in the neighborhood

of \$1,000, certain adjustments in inventories not being considered. These figures do not include the Agricultural Cafeteria which is under the direction of the Department of Home Economics.

Next year the University will take over and conduct the lunch room maintained in the basement of the central Sibley Building and with the opening of the new residential halls for men there will be necessitated within a few years the erection of a building containing dining room facilities.

#### SAGE COLLEGE AND ENDOWMENT

In May, 1914, the Trustees, at the request of the Committee on Residential Halls for Women, directed an investigation and report as to conditions attached to gift of Sage College and the Endowment Fund.

This investigation was made but owing to the lapsing of the Committee on Residential Halls for women in the reorganization of the Trustee Committees no report was submitted. The record of the proposition of Mr. Henry W. Sage is contained in the report of a committee of the Board of Trustees of which Ex-President Andrew D. White was chairman presented to the Board on February 17th, 1873.

The report says:

"They are now authorized to submit, herewith, the proposal signed by the Honorable Henry W. Sage, of Brooklyn, a member of the Board of Trustees, offering to the Institution the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid within three years from the acceptance of the offer, on the condition, to use his exact language, that 'instruction shall be afforded to young women, by the Cornell University, as broad and as thorough as that now afforded to young men.'

This is the entire statement of the condition. The Trustees are not hampered by any subordinate conditions as to method."

The report then takes up the detail of the scheme, and, announcing that it is essential that proper housing for women be provided as part of the plan, recommends the erection of a large college building complete in all respects with lecture room, special recitation rooms, infirmary, gymnasium, bathing rooms and study and lodging rooms and that such a building being provided, Mr. Sage's gift be accepted on the condition named by him and that the establishment created under it be known as the Sage College of Cornell University. From this action it would seem that the gift of Mr. Sage was to cover the additional expense incident to the admission of women to the University and that the proper housing of the women being considered essential to the plan a portion of the fund was invested in a residential building and in it were included facilities for teaching and laboratory work, no condition being attached as to the use of the income from the Endowment Fund or the Residential building.

Itemized schedules showing the condition of the University and the results of the year's business are hereto appended.

Respectfully submitted,

E. L. WILLIAMS,  
Comptroller.

NOTE: A complete report of the Comptroller with appendix containing schedules referred to above and others and bearing the certificate of audit of Messrs. Haskins & Sells, certified public accountants, 30 Broad Street, New York City, will be forwarded to alumni upon receipt of specific request for same addressed to the Comptroller, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.



FORMS OF BEQUESTS TO CORNELL UNIVERSITY

GENERAL BEQUESTS

I hereby give, devise, and bequeath to Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y.,

the sum of.....  
Dollars.

BEQUEST OR ENDOWMENT OF PROFESSORSHIP

I hereby give, devise, and bequeath to Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y.

the sum of .....

.....  
Dollars as an endowment for a professorship in said University, the income from which said sum is to be used each year towards the payment of the salary of a professor of said institution.

BEQUEST FOR SCHOLARSHIP

I hereby give, devise, and bequeath to Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y.,

the sum of.....

.....  
Dollars, the income from which sum is to be used each year in the payment of an

undergraduate scholarship in said University, to be known as the.....

.....scholarship.

BEQUEST FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE DESIGNATED BY THE TESTATOR

I hereby give, devise, and bequeath to Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y.,

the sum of.....

Dollars to be used (or the income from which said sum is to be used each year)

for the purpose of .....

.....(insert purpose).





## APPENDIX I

### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE UNIVERSITY FACULTY

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the work of the University Faculty for the academic year 1914-15.

#### I. THE FACULTY'S LEGISLATION

**THE WHITE SPANISH PRIZES.** On September 22, 1914, the Trustees established the J. G. White Prizes in Spanish, and on November 11, the Faculty adopted the statute governing the award of these prizes.

**DRILL.** On February 10, 1915, the Faculty took the following action:

*Resolved,* That the action of this Faculty in suspending the requirement of military drill for Sophomores, in 1902, on account of the impossibility of accommodating both Freshmen and Sophomores in the Armory be, and the same is hereby, rescinded; and that on the completion of the new Drill Hall, or at the beginning of the year 1916-17, Sophomores shall be required to take the same amount of military training as is now prescribed for Freshmen.

**PROBATION.** On March 10, 1915, the Faculty adopted the following rule regarding probation:

"No student who is on probation shall represent the University on any student organization or individually, either at home or abroad, nor shall he participate in the performance or management of any play, nor shall he hold the position of assistant manager or manager of any student activity, or any editorial position or any class office, nor shall he compete for any of the positions mentioned, nor shall he have membership on any athletic team or student organization."

**FACULTY REPRESENTATION ON THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.** On June 9, 1915, the Faculty voted that it desired representation on the Board of Trustees, further that this be a voting representation and that it be not limited to active members of the Faculty.

**COUNCILS.** On June 9, 1915, the Faculty voted that it did not desire a general council, but saw no reason why the Board of Trustees on the request of any College Faculty should not form a council for that College, made up partially of members of the Board of Trustees, and in such a manner as might be deemed best for the interests of the College concerned.

**THANKSGIVING RECESS.** On April 21, 1915, the Faculty took the following action:

*Resolved,* That, the Trustees concurring, the Thanksgiving recess be limited to one day, namely, Thursday, Thanksgiving Day.

This action was approved by the Trustees on June 15th.

#### II. THE FACULTY'S STANDING COMMITTEES

**I. COMMITTEE ON ADMISSION BY CERTIFICATE** (Professor G. P. Bristol, Chairman). The following table presents the statistics of admission by certificate for the present year, together with figures for the last seven years.

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Schools using certificate privilege.....	262	264	265	274	296	301	301
Students using certificate privilege.....	510	586	528	565	607	623	656
Schools—no mark below a pass.....	77	107	133	111	125	113	107
Students—no mark below a pass.....	248	294	325	291	347	334	319

Prior to the annual meeting of the committee for reviewing the records of the year, a sub-committee met and went over the entire records. As a result of the sub-committee's report, the Committee on Admission by Certificate removed five schools from the list of those holding certificate privilege. The Committee also notified 35 schools that the certificate privilege was likely to be withdrawn in the near future, unless the records of their students should show marked improvement.

2. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION BOARD (Professor G. P. Bristol, Chairman). It is the general belief of all concerned that the entrance examinations in September last were handled in a better way than ever before. This was due to the fact that the Board completed arrangements for these examinations before Commencement, and had the copy for the examination papers in hand in most cases before the opening of the summer vacation. The experience of the Board seems to prove that centralizing the administration of the examinations makes for efficiency, and the Board will probably carry this method of handling them somewhat further next September and will think it best to apply the same methods to the conduct of the mid-year entrance examinations next February.

3. EXCUSES FROM PHYSICAL TRAINING AND MILITARY SCIENCE (Professor W. A. Hammond, Chairman). The statistics of registration in the Department of Physical Training and Military Science are given below. It is the opinion of the committee, as submitted in its last report, that there is urgent need of improvement in the facilities for carrying on Physical Training, particularly in the matter of the swimming requirement.

a. Department of Physical Training for Men:	
Number taking work in the Department, 1914-15.....	1178
Excused on account of illness.....	33
Excused on account of labor.....	13
Excused on account of Sun Competition.....	6
Total excused.....	52
Subject to the requirements of Gymnasium.....	1230
b. Department of Physical Training for Women:	
Number taking work in the Department, 1914-15.....	356
Number who have taken all the prescribed work.....	197
Number on special schedule of Medical Advisor.....	66
Number excused because of outside work.....	44
Number on irregular schedule.....	49
Total.....	356
c. Department of Military Science:	
Men taking Drill classified as follows:	
Seniors in the Department.....	24
Juniors.....	21
Sophomores.....	73
Freshmen.....	1080
Total men in the corps.....	1198



Excused, for athletics .....	65
for physical disability .....	36
for labor .....	79
as aliens .....	45
for previous military training .....	11
Total excused .....	236
Total registered in the Department during the year .....	1434

4. COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS (Professor W. A. Hammond, Chairman)—At the examination for University Undergraduate Scholarships held in September, 1914, there were 137 competitors, as against 122 in the preceding year. Of the 137 competitors, 22 failed to comply with the requirement that three subjects be taken. The following table gives the percentage of 115 candidates for scholarships electing the several examination subjects:

	Greek	Latin	Adv.Math.	French	German	Elem.Math.
1914-15 .....	4.3%	66.1%	39.1%	25.2%	54.8%	30.4%

During the year, the Committee vacated five scholarships on account of unsatisfactory records. While it is difficult with the present system of marking, where some colleges use letters to designate grades, to determine the exact standing of scholars, it would appear from an examination of the records that the average is quite as high as in preceding years. This average has somewhat exceeded 87%.

#### 5. COMMITTEE ON STUDENT AFFAIRS (Professor D. S. Kimball, Chairman).

*General Student Organizations.* In the report presented last year, attention was called to the influence of student organizations, other than those devoted to athletics, on the general scholarship of the University. The Committee would again call the attention of the Faculty to this phase of University life. There is no doubt whatsoever that a large number of academic failures can be traced to overparticipation in student activities. The Committee has formulated a uniform definition of the meaning of probation as applied to these activities and the Faculty has ratified the same; but it would seem that these regulations might be extended with advantage especially to Freshmen, who are most likely to suffer because of over-indulgence in competitions. The Committee feels that consideration of this matter by the several faculties might result in the extension of regulative principles covering many activities and would be very salutary for all concerned.

The Committee has also given attention to the social activities of the students. This is one of the most important and at the same time one of the most difficult of all University problems. Progressive reforms in this field are difficult to accomplish by legislation and edict. At the suggestion of the President, the Committee is endeavoring to obtain a more rational program for the Junior Week and similar festivities, but this problem requires the active assistance of students, faculty and alumni.

It is believed by the Committee that the means of communication between the Faculty and the students can be greatly improved. At present the students have no central organization, each class having its own independent officers and committees, the only controlling influence being the so-called General Committee of

upper classmen, supplemented by the upper class societies, which have always been of great aid in student affairs. Many of the members of the present senior class have recognized the need of better methods and a movement is now under way to effect a more logical and more effective organization.

*Student Conduct.* The past year has been singularly free from misconduct. The Student Conference has had very few cases reported to it for consideration and none of these have been of a serious character. The Proctor and the Chairman of the Committee on Student Affairs have adjusted a number of minor cases.

The Proctor has continued his good work and it can be safely claimed that his presence has aided materially in reducing some of the undesirable features of student life. The Student Conference Committee has had comparatively little to do, but such cases as have come before it have been handled with skill and dispatch.

*Fraud in Examination.* Seventeen cases of fraud in examination have been reported to the Committee this year as against 12 last year. Most of these were minor offenses where penalties were recommended by the instructor concerned under the Committee's Rules of Jurisdiction and Procedure. This seems a very small number, considering the number of students in the University, and a question may be reasonably raised as to the efficiency of our several methods of detecting fraud in examination. The Committee is not a legislative body and cannot, therefore, enact rules for the conduct of examinations, but it would recommend to the several Faculties that this entire question be carefully considered with a view of obtaining the most careful supervision of all examinations and also of removing as far as possible all temptation to do dishonest work.

The Committee has reference both to examinations conducted under the supervision of the Faculty and to examinations conducted under the honor systems. Both methods have their advantages and also their defects. In very large classes it is difficult to detect fraud under the proctor system unless very special means are employed. The honor systems are weak in that students do not, in general, wish to give information against their fellows, and the ever-changing personnel of the committee in charge makes continuity of effort difficult.

*Athletics.* Last year the Committee made a careful record of the important criticisms that developed during the several discussions of the Faculty regarding this important subject. In order to make a record of the trend of Faculty opinion in this matter and also to formulate these criticisms, so that they may be useful as guide in shaping future athletic policies, the following recommendations were compiled and a copy sent to the Athletic Council.

"The Committee would recommend:

First. The most rigorous enforcement of our eligibility rules, particularly those pertaining to Summer baseball.

Second. The abolition of all minor sports contests that have any appearance of hippodroming, and the abolition of such minor sports as are clearly not suited to our conditions, or which are kept alive by an unusual amount of effort. This refers especially to those sports where we are compelled to play teams of a questionable make-up, simply because contests cannot be obtained with teams that are in accordance with our approved standards.



Third. The reduction to a minimum of time required for out-of-town contests, especially where extra days are taken to give the teams diversion, as is illustrated by the annual journey to Atlantic City, which is, and always will be, the cause of much unfavorable comment.

Fourth. The reduction of the expenses of carrying on athletics. The Committee is well aware that this is a difficult problem, but nevertheless, it is also one of the features of our athletic system which is most severely criticised. This reduction in expenditures refers not only to expenses for materials and supplies, but also to the expenditures made for coaches and similar expenses.

Fifth. A careful investigation into the effect of athletics upon the health of students. This refers particularly to long crew races, cross country running and all sports where a strenuous and protracted effort is required of the student.

Sixth. The abolition of games with educational institutions whose eligibility rules and the machinery for enforcing them are not up to our standard.

Seventh. All athletic contests should be held, as far as possible, on the grounds of educational institutions.

Eighth. The discontinuance of scheduling athletic events before one o'clock, if these events are held on any portion of the Campus. For some time past, cross country and similar events have been run on the Campus starting before one o'clock and finishing about one o'clock some place on the Campus. It is impossible to so hold these events without interfering with academic work. The Committee feels that no events should be started on the Campus before 1.15 P. M."

The Committee has rigorously enforced the rules of the Faculty regarding leaves of absence for athletics and other student activities.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. A. HAMMOND,

Secretary of the University Faculty

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## APPENDIX II

### REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL.

To the President of the University:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the Graduate School for the year 1914-15. In June, 1914, Professor Ernest Merritt retired from the deanship of the Graduate School after five years of service in this position. To his labors as its first administrative officer the graduate school is largely indebted for its organization and standards, as well as for the spirit of harmony and cooperation which has prevailed in carrying on its work. The results thus fortunately attained during Professor Merritt's term of office have been of the greatest assistance to the work of his successor during the present year.

The statistics of attendance which are appended to this report show a slight increase in the number of students registered for the academic year 1914-15. The increase in the number of students pursuing graduate work during the summer has, however, been much more marked, being one hundred and thirty-two during

the summer of 1914 as compared with fifty-three during that of 1913. Of the students carrying on work in the graduate school during the summer, some are registered in the Third Term in Agriculture, some in the Summer School session, while others carry on their studies under the supervision of a member or members of the special committee who have charge of their work. This last class of students is composed in large part of men who are instructors and assistants during the regular academic year, and who are thus afforded an opportunity to carry on graduate studies uninterruptedly during the summer under proper supervision. It is also made up in part of students who have already carried on graduate studies at Cornell for a year or two, but who are now engaged in teaching during the regular academic year in other institutions. During the present year the Faculty of the Graduate School has adopted the following legislation, defining the conditions under which this work may obtain recognition:

"Members of the Faculty of the Graduate School wishing to direct during the summer months the studies of graduate students who are registered neither in the Summer Session nor in the third term in Agriculture may obtain authorization for such work by making application to the General Committee not later than May 1st of each year. An application for such authorization should contain a statement of the amount and character of the supervision that the member of the Faculty is prepared to give, and the number of months or weeks the work is to continue.

Students who have already completed at least a full year of graduate work for an advanced degree, either in this University or in some other institution whose graduate work is acceptable, may receive residence credit for work thus authorized. But no candidate for the Doctor's degree will receive credit for more than two terms of residence during any twelve consecutive months."

The Faculty also voted that the Third Term in the College of Agriculture be regarded for purposes of graduate study as equivalent to one of the regular terms of the year.

It seems probable that the demand for graduate instruction during the summer will continue to increase in the future, and the question of how this demand is to be met should be carefully considered, both by the Trustees and by the Faculty. The situation of Cornell University, and the exceptional facilities which many of its departments offer for advanced study and investigation, would seem to make it a fitting centre for study and research during the summer months. There can be no doubt that an increase of graduate study during the summer would react favorably on the work of the regular year, and would increase the influence and usefulness of the University throughout the country. An important beginning in this direction has been made by the establishment of the Third Term in Agriculture. A further step might be taken by providing to a greater extent than has hitherto been done for advanced instruction in the Summer Session of the University, which might perhaps be lengthened to fifty days, making it thus one-half the length of one of the regular terms of the academic year. The experience of the University of Michigan, where this policy of emphasizing advanced and graduate work during the summer has for some years been adopted, is worthy of attention. During the summer of 1913 there were registered at that university two hundred and twenty graduate students, and the Acting Dean reports that the results obtained in the summer session have tended to strengthen the Graduate School during the academic year.

Fellowships and Graduate Scholarships have been assigned by the action of the Board of Trustees to certain departments, groups of departments, and Col-



leges. The question has been raised during the present year as to how nominations for appointment to these positions should be made to the Faculty of the Graduate School. Formerly such nominations have sometimes been made in the name of the Faculty of the College; in some groups of departments the custom prevailed of calling in consultation all the members of the Graduate School belonging to the group to which a Fellowship or Graduate Scholarship had been assigned; while in other cases nominations were made directly by the heads of departments without any such consultation. In the discussion of this subject by the Faculty of the Graduate School, no disposition was shown to question the right of the special Faculties to make nominations for the Fellowships and Scholarships assigned to the various Colleges. It was maintained, however, that no member of the Graduate School could properly be excluded from a voice and vote in determining these nominations. The General Committee of the Graduate School, to which this subject was referred, in a letter directed to each member of the Faculties expressed the opinion that "nominations for Fellowships and Graduate Scholarships should be made by a majority of those members of the Graduate School whose teaching falls in the field of the subject or group of subjects to which the Fellowship or Scholarship has been assigned." This statement was in principle accepted by all parties concerned; and the Faculty, after placing on its records the report of the General Committee, decided that no explicit legislation was necessary at the present time in regard to the subject.

The question, which was thus happily settled, sprang from the fundamental discrepancy between the idea that certain members of the Faculty possess, in virtue of their position as heads of departments, special responsibilities and prerogatives, and the more democratic theory that has prevailed in the Graduate School since its first organization. In the Graduate School, the Faculty is regarded as a community of scholars with equal rights and privileges, each member working freely for the advancement of knowledge in partnership with the students who have turned to him for inspiration and guidance. There is no doubt that the spirit of cooperation on which this organization rests exerts a favorable influence upon the work of the University as a whole, and that it forms the strongest bond for unity between its different departments and colleges. But since in most departments no clear line separates the graduate from the undergraduate work, it is usually impossible to differentiate in any formal way between the responsibilities and duties which belong to an individual as a member of the undergraduate teaching staff and as a member of the Graduate School. There is, however, no necessary conflict between the theory and practice of the Graduate School and the departmental organization needed to carry on the undergraduate work in various divisions of the University. The necessary adjustments arising out of this two-fold relationship of University teachers may in the great majority of cases be left to the good sense and good feeling of the parties concerned.

It is important, however, that the services of individual teachers as members of the Graduate School should not fail to be recognized, and that proper weight and importance should be given to this side of their work. The best results will not be attained if the direction of graduate work is regarded as a mere incident of a teacher's activity, to be carried on in the odd moments allowed by a full schedule of undergraduate classes. If the Graduate School is to be maintained, special instruction must be offered for graduate students; and, apart from classroom

instruction, the direction of individual investigations makes large drafts upon the time and thought of the graduate teacher. It is necessary for him to be to a considerable extent a working partner with the student. There is some danger that this may be forgotten by the heads of colleges and departments, whose resources are taxed to provide for the instruction of the undergraduates. It becomes then the duty of the Graduate School to claim for its members the opportunity of carrying on this part of the work of the University under proper conditions. More particularly, it is important that relief to some extent from undergraduate teaching should be granted to some of the growing scholars among the younger men, whose investigations have already attracted the attention of a considerable number of graduate students. The best results cannot be achieved if the demands of undergraduate instruction are regarded as primary and determining, while graduate work is thought of as a by-product that has no integral relation to the real function of the University.

It is in this connection, and not in any matters involving the prerogatives of individuals, that it becomes necessary for the Graduate School to emphasize the claims to recognition and support of the work with which it is charged. While it is probably desirable that the majority of teachers should concern themselves with both graduate and undergraduate work, the former cannot safely be subordinated to the latter. The best interests of the University as a whole require that attention should be given to the best methods of promoting and fostering investigation and advanced scholarship, and also that special opportunity should be afforded to teachers who are best fitted to perform this service. The creation of a special Council, composed of representatives of the Board of Trustees and of members of the Faculty of the Graduate School, has been recommended by the latter body. It is hoped that such a Council will be formed; and that, being specially charged with the interests of graduate study, it will be able to make useful recommendations from time to time regarding the maintenance of this side of the work of the University.

The Trustees have recently approved a recommendation of the Faculty that an opportunity be granted to persons whose theses for the doctorate have been accepted to publish these theses through the Office of the Secretary of the University. While in certain departments the theses accepted for the doctorate have usually been published in technical journals, in other fields no such facilities have been open to students. The result has been that theses belonging in these latter fields have in a great many cases not been published at all, but a certain number of copies have been merely printed and deposited in the Library for exchange with other institutions. It is hoped that a considerable number of students may take advantage of the opportunity for publication which is now to be afforded, and that the results of the studies which they have carried on may thus become more generally accessible to scholars. From this small beginning there may in time develop a University Press. At several universities such a medium of publication has proved of great benefit in stimulating productive scholarship, both on the part of members of the Faculty and among alumni and advanced students. A University Press would of course require an endowment. It does not seem unreasonable, however, to hope that such an endowment may in the not distant future be obtainable.



From the students who are at present in the Graduate Schools of the country the future supply of teachers in the higher institutions, as well as of investigators who are to carry on the work of advancing knowledge, will be largely recruited. This fact renders it of great importance, not only that the best opportunities should be afforded to these students for adequate preparation for their work, but also that the students themselves should possess the proper natural qualifications. There is a real danger at the present time that the profession of teaching and the work of investigation and scholarship may fail to attract its fair proportion of the best brains of the country. This danger should be recognized and steps taken to meet it. It scarcely needs to be pointed out that work in these fields is of the greatest social importance, and that there is urgent need for men of energy, devotion, and the highest intellectual and moral endowments to carry it on. The question of recruiting for the Graduate School, accordingly, is one that should occupy the attention of all who are interested in higher education and in social progress. The subject is too large to be more than mentioned in this report, but it is perhaps the most important educational question that confronts the universities of the country at the present time.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. CREIGHTON,

Dean of the Graduate School.

#### STATISTICS OF ATTENDANCE

In the Graduate School, during the academic year 1914-1915, there were registered 390 students in addition to 132 registered during the Summer of 1914.

	1914-1915	1913-1914	1912-1913	1911-1912	1910-1911
Number of students registered during the academic year . . .	390	386	379	351	349
Number of students registered during the Summer Session of 1914 . . . . .	39	34	30	24	16
Third Term in Agriculture . . . .	28	—	—	—	—
Under supervision of Special Committees . . . . .	65	19	12	8	5
Total in Summer . . . . .	132	53	42	32	21

Classified according to the degrees for which they were candidates:

	Academic Year	Summer Students
Doctors of Philosophy . . . . .	174	56
Master of Arts . . . . .	81	35
Master of Science in Agriculture . . . . .	49	23
Master of Forestry . . . . .	12	2
Master of Landscape Design . . . . .	1	1
Master of Architecture . . . . .	4	—
Master of Civil Engineering . . . . .	10	—
Master of Mechanical Engineering . . . . .	13	—
Not Candidates for a degree . . . . .	46	15
Total . . . . .	390	132

Classified according to the group in which the major subject lay:

	1914-1915	1913-1914	1912-1913	1911-1912	1910-1911
GROUP A, Languages and Literatures.....	56	47	41	38	40
GROUP B, History, Philosophy and Political Science.....	45	48	49	56	47
GROUP C, Physical Sciences.....	95	83	91	87	97
GROUP D, Biological Sciences.....	220	175	141	118	104
GROUP E, Engineering, Architecture.....	30	29	36	38	45

Among the students registered in the Graduate School during the year 1914-1915, there were graduates from 103 different institutions distributed as follows:

Albion College .....	1	Massachusetts Agr. Coll. ....	2
Alfred University .....	4	McGill University .....	2
Bates College .....	1	Mercer College .....	1
Bethany College .....	1	University of Michigan .....	8
Bethel College .....	1	Michigan Agr. College .....	5
Bowdoin College .....	1	Middlebury College .....	2
Brigham Young University .....	1	Milligan College .....	1
Brown University .....	1	University of Minnesota .....	2
Bryn Mawr College .....	2	University of Missouri .....	5
University of California .....	1	Mississippi A. & M. College .....	2
University of Cape of Good Hope ..	2	Mt. Holyoke .....	5
Centre College .....	1	Muhlenberg College .....	2
University of Chicago .....	1	University of Nebraska .....	6
Clark College .....	1	New York University .....	1
Colgate University .....	4	N. Carolina A. & M. College .....	5
College of the City of New York ..	1	N. Dakota Agr. College .....	1
Colorado College .....	2	Northwestern University .....	1
Columbia University .....	5	Norwich University .....	1
Cornell University .....	272	Oberlin College .....	10
Dartmouth College .....	4	Ohio University .....	3
Dennison University .....	4	Ohio State University .....	2
Denver College .....	1	University of Oklahoma .....	3
Drake University .....	1	Ontario Agr. College .....	1
Earlham College .....	1	Oregon University .....	1
Fargo College .....	1	University of Pennsylvania .....	3
Franklin and Marshall .....	3	Penn. College for Women .....	1
Grinnell College .....	1	Pennsylvania State College .....	2
Hamilton College .....	1	Pomona College .....	1
Harvard University .....	3	Purdue University .....	1
Haverford College .....	1	Radcliffe College .....	1
Hobart College .....	1	Rose Polytechnic Institute .....	1
Howard University .....	1	Smith College .....	8
University of Idaho .....	1	St. Lawrence University .....	1
University of Illinois .....	7	St. Mary's College .....	1
University of Indiana .....	3	Stanford University .....	2
State University of Iowa .....	4	Syracuse University .....	2
University of Kansas .....	3	Temple College .....	1
Kan. State Agr. College .....	4	University of Tennessee .....	1
University of Kentucky .....	3	Texas A. & M. College .....	2
Lawrence College .....	1	Toronto University .....	2
Lebanon Valley College .....	1	Tulane University .....	1
Lehigh University .....	2	Union University .....	1
University of Maine .....	1	Utah Agricultural College .....	9
Maryville College .....	1	Vassar College .....	2
Marietta College .....	1	Vienna Polytechnic Inst. ....	1



Wabash College .....	15	Western Reserve University .....	1
Wake Forest College .....	3	Westminster College .....	2
Washington University .....	1	Williams College .....	1
Washington State University .....	1	William and Mary College .....	1
Washington and Jefferson .....	1	William Jewell College .....	1
Wellesley College .....	5	University of Wisconsin .....	5
Wesleyan University .....	4	University of Wooster .....	1
Univ. West Virginia .....	2	Yale University .....	2
Western College for Women .....	2		

## APPENDIX III

### REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

To the President of the University:

SIR: The total registration in the College of Arts and Sciences for the year 1914-15 is 1294, an increase of 100 over the registration for 1913-14 and the largest in the history of the College. Of those enrolled 1001 are men and 293 women. 1088 are candidates for the degree of A.B.; 188 for the degree of B. Chem.

#### THE NEW SYSTEM

This is the first year of the new requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts and they have been applied only to the entering class, and to such other undergraduates as have chosen to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by the new system. At the time of the adoption of these requirements there were differences of opinion as to the probable results. It is perhaps unwise to draw conclusions from the experience of a single year, but the following facts may be of some interest.

The effect of allowing students to register for as few as 12 hours without special permission and of removing the upper limit altogether is shown by the following tables:

*Number of Hours taken by Freshmen under the New System*

Hours per week	Number of Students Registered for the Same	
	First Term	Second Term
12 .....	1	1
13 .....	1	3
14 .....	1	2
15 .....	39	41
16 .....	80	60
17 .....	38	53
18 .....	98	66
19 .....	9	28
20 .....	4	14
21 .....	0	5
22 .....	0	4
23 .....	0	1
24 .....	0	1
	<hr/> 271	<hr/> 279

*Number of Hours taken by Old Students under the New System*

Hours per week	Number of Students Registered for the Same	
	First Term	Second Term
13 .....		1
14 .....		
15 .....	1	2
16 .....	1	7
17 .....	5	4
18 .....	3	14
19 .....	8	15
20 .....	3	15
21 .....	1	5
22 .....	1	4
23 .....		1
24 .....	1	1
25 .....		1
29 .....	1	
	<hr/> 25	<hr/> 70

Of 271 Freshmen in the first term the registration of 255 was within the usual limits under the old system between 15 and 18 hours inclusive. During the second term there were 220 out of 279 whose hours were within those limits.

The average hours per week were

First term 17.5

Second term 17.2

The range of selections was, however, greater during the second term. In the first term only thirteen freshmen took more than 18 hours and none more than twenty. During the second term 53 exceeded 18 hours.

Twenty-five old students chose the new system during the first term with an average of 19.1 hours. The number increased to 70 during the second term with an average of 18.9 hours.

Courses outside of the College of Arts and Sciences selected by students under the new system were as follows:

College	Courses	Students
Agriculture .....	27	61
M.E. ....	10	29
Law .....	6	9
C.E. ....	4	6
Arch. ....	2	5
Vet. Sc. ....	1	1
	<hr/> 50	<hr/> 111

About 3.4% of the total work done by students under the new system was outside the College and not more than one such student in seven appears to have availed himself of the privileges of such outside courses.

In so far as this first year's experience is indicative, it seems that the new privileges lead rather to a slightly increased than to a diminished number of hours per week.

There appears at present to be less likelihood of abuse of the opportunities for a broader range of training than of disuse through failure of the average student to appreciate the possibilities of the new system.



One of the new requirements demands a grade of C or better in at least half of the work of all who are to be recommended for the degree of A.B.

The records for the first term show that of those members of the entering class who passed the necessary twelve hours, seventeen per cent. failed to reach the required standard. How many of these will be able to materially improve their record in subsequent terms and qualify for the degree remains to be seen, but it is certain that this provision will exclude all from graduation whose grade for the first term represents the result of their utmost effort and that a more genuine and significant raising of the standard of the College is contained in this provision than would have been obtained by increasing the number of hours required for graduation.

#### THE ELECTIVE DEANSHIP

In April, 1913, the Board of Trustees, at the suggestion of the President, authorized the Faculty to nominate a Dean. The term of office, as fixed by the Faculty, was two years. On May 8, 1915, this system was continued by action of the Committee on Administration, the present Secretary of the College was reappointed, and the Faculty was requested to name to the President a successor to the present Dean.

#### THE NEED OF AN ART GALLERY

On several occasions in the past, small but interesting loan exhibitions of paintings have been held in Goldwin Smith Hall. The educative value of such exhibits is great, especially in a community where there is no permanent art collection available to the student body.

Professors Brauner and Chamberlain of the College of Architecture, acting as President and Secretary of a local art association, organized for this purpose, have given much time to this work, but have had only uncertain support for the undertaking in the form of voluntary contributions. This year an appropriation of \$200 was made to the College of Arts and Sciences to partially meet the expenses of such an exhibition.

An almost insuperable difficulty in the further development of this very important and desirable project is the lack of available room having sufficient wall space and properly lighted. At present we are compelled to use one of the larger class rooms, removing seats for a period of two or three weeks during term time and erecting temporary screens to afford hanging space. Owing to the crowded condition of Goldwin Smith Hall, this is increasingly inconvenient and it is likely in the near future to become impracticable. For some years to come a very modest structure, one story in height and lighted through the roof, would adequately house these loan collections. It might further stimulate gifts of an artistic nature and hasten the growth of a permanent collection such as the University has already begun to acquire. With a fire-proof exhibition room of this sort expenses for insurance would be greatly reduced and it would be possible to have desirable collections on more frequent view, without, as at present, seriously interrupting the regular work of the College.

Such an adjunct to Goldwin Smith Hall would serve many other useful purposes. There is scarcely a department of the College that does not maintain a club or society devoted to the cultivation of some particular field of knowledge, and these organizations are among our most important agencies for the promotion of student interest in intellectual affairs. At present the College has nothing to offer for the social gatherings of these societies, or for receptions after an evening lecture, etc., excepting some classroom encumbered by fixed seats and the other paraphernalia of routine teaching. A room of adequate size, tastefully decorated and properly lighted, with good pictures on the walls, would add much to the attractiveness of such meetings and indirectly to the effectiveness of various activities, the usefulness of which to the College has never received official recognition or substantial support.

I am aware that these two aspects of college life, the artistic and the social, which are usually among the last to receive recognition, demand something far beyond the very modest suggestion made in the foregoing paragraphs. A university with a faculty of several hundred members and a student body of more than five thousand needs a great social center and an art museum. A quarter of a million might well be spent in providing for these interests, separately or in common; but in the meantime temporary provision of a limited but very satisfactory kind might be secured by the expenditure of a few thousand dollars.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD L. NICHOLS,

Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

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## APPENDIX IV

### REPORT OF THE ACTING DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW

To the President of the University:

SIR: I beg to submit the report of the College of Law for the year 1914-15. The year has been successful. The readjustments necessitated by the withdrawal of Professor Drew after several years of faithful service, and the leave of absence granted for 1914-15 to Dean Irvine, were made without affecting the general continuity and scope of the work. Naturally Dean Irvine's presence has been missed by his colleagues and students, yet this feeling has been tempered by the compliment reflected upon the College by his call to an important state office as Public Service Commissioner; by the fact that although this year is not one of rest for him, it has the feature of refreshing change after thirteen years of uninterrupted teaching and administrative duties; and by the knowledge that his absence from the College is but temporary. In remarking upon the various changes this year in the personnel of the Faculty and in the courses of instruction, I must take this opportunity to express the Faculty's sincere appreciation of the admirable spirit of interest and support accorded by our students to the new members of the Faculty, and maintained towards those of us who have been longer in the service of the College.



The following changes in the schedule of studies are in effect during the present year. English Constitutional History, required in the second term of first year students in the four year course, is reduced from five hours a week to three hours a week. Property II, heretofore a four hour course for one term, is divided into two courses,—Property II, one hour, and Sales, three hours. The courses in Partnership, Suretyship and Procedural Papers, formerly three hour courses for a term, are reduced to two hour courses. The former course in Carriers is extended to include Public Service Companies and increased from two hours to three hours for a term. Property III, which has been a four hour course for a term, is divided into two courses of two hours each,—Property III and Trusts. The following new courses are added to the curriculum: in the Junior year, second term, a required one hour course in Damages, given by Assistant Professor Bogert, and an elective one hour course on the Theory of Law, given by Professor Hayes; in the senior year, first term, a one hour elective course on Federal Procedure, given by Dean Irvine, and in the second term a two hour elective course on the Conflict of Laws, given by Professor Stagg. The considerable number of students who registered in these new elective courses is most gratifying and shows a prompt appreciation of the enlargement of the curriculum. The subjects taught by the two new members of the Faculty are as follows: Professor Burdick gives the courses in Criminal Law, Partnership, Domestic Relations and the Law of Persons, Suretyship, Negotiable Paper, and Carriers and the Law of Public Service Companies; Assistant Professor Wyckoff gives the courses in Corporations, Evidence, and first and second year Civil Procedure.

The courses by our regular non-resident lecturers,—Patent Law by Mr. Macomber, and Bankruptcy Law by Mr. Persons, have been given as formerly. The lectureship on the Law of Shipping and Admiralty, made vacant by the retirement of Judge George C. Holt, was filled by the appointment of Justice Harrington Putnam, A.B., LL.D., of Brooklyn, a member of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court in the Second Department. Judge Putnam, who has had large experience in the practice of Admiralty Law, proved a most worthy successor to Judge Alfred C. Coxe and Judge Holt, the previous incumbents. Judge Putnam is associate editor of the *Revue Internationale du Droit Maritime*, and in 1911-12 was President of the Maritime Law Association of the United States. His lectures were characterized by expert knowledge presented with simplicity, clearness and charm.

Besides the regular non-resident lecturers, our students have been fortunate in having the opportunity to hear this year, the lectures given on the Goldwin Smith Foundation by former President Taft of the Yale Law School, and by Professor Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School. The former gave four addresses, two on the Anti-Trust Laws, one on the Signs of the Times, and one on the Duties of the President of the United States. Professor Pound gave ten lectures on Justice in the Modern State, and in addition gave one lecture to the law students on Reforms in Procedure. Both lecturers added a distinct impetus to our regular work and left a deep impress on the minds of our students. The address on the Frank Irvine Foundation, established by the Conkling chapter of Phi Delta Phi, was delivered this year by Charles A. Boston of New York City. Mr. Boston's subject, Legal Ethics, was one upon which his special study and his experience as chairman of the Committee on Legal Ethics of the New York County Lawyers'

Association have made him an authority. We have also been fortunate this year in providing a schedule of single lectures by some of the Cornell alumni who have attained success in practice. The invitations extended to these alumni met with a quick and generous response, of which the College of Law desires to record its hearty appreciation. The alumni lecturers and their subjects were: Don R. Almy, A.B., '97, LL.B., '98, of New York City, *The Conduct of a Jury Trial*; Henry W. Sackett, A.B., '75, of New York City, *The Modern Lawyer's Test*; Supreme Court Justice, Irving G. Hubbs, LL.B., '91, of Pulaski, *Hints to Young Practitioners*; Supreme Court Justice, Harry L. Taylor, A.B., '88, LL.B., '93, of Buffalo, *Criminals and Others*. All of these lecturers were cordially welcomed by our students, and the addresses proved a stimulating break in the regular routine.

Owing to the restoration of our usual library appropriation, which had been reduced for two years, the library now resumes its normal growth. During the past year the accessions have numbered 1341 volumes, of which 200 volumes were gifts. The present total of the library is 47,015 volumes. The most notable addition was a set of the English Statutes at Large, 105 volumes, from Magna Charta down to 1865. These volumes combined with the English Statutes from 1865 to date, previously in the library, complete the set of English laws. A part of the increase in the library is an addition of 291 volumes to the Earl J. Bennett collection of statute law. The set of Kansas Session Laws in this collection has been completed this year. The full report of the librarian is appended hereto.

Two modifications with respect to admission to the College have been recently adopted by the Law Faculty. One, which was prompted by the fact that the high schools are graduating students in increasing numbers in mid-year, is as follows:

Applicants for admission to the four year course may be admitted at the beginning of the second term of the first year; but such applicants will be required to attend the sessions of the Summer School during the two succeeding summers, in order to obtain credit for the amount of work in Arts and Sciences which is included in the four year law course.

The other modification was suggested by the application of a considerable number of candidates for admission who, although they present the full number of permitted entrance units, yet, owing to the maladjustment of the high school course with reference to our entrance requirement of three units in one foreign language, cannot present these three required units. The provision as amended is as follows:

All three of the units in foreign languages must be in one foreign language, but a student who lacks one of the three units in a foreign language and presents fifteen permitted entrance units, will be allowed to enter, upon condition of making up his deficiency in the third unit in a foreign language prior to the beginning of his second year; and if this deficiency be made up by taking the work for the third unit in the University, the credit thus received will also be accepted and counted as part of the work required to be taken in the College of Arts and Sciences by first year students in the four year law course.

An incident worthy of record is the establishment this year at Cornell of a chapter of the Order of the Coif. This is an honorary law society, membership in which is limited to the Faculty and to seniors of high scholarship. There are chapters of the order at Pennsylvania, Michigan, Northwestern, Stanford, Yale and many other leading law schools of the country.



The following table shows the registration in the College for the past sixteen years:

Year	Seniors	Juniors	4-Year 2	4-Year 1	3-Year 1	Specials	Total
1899-1900 . . . . .	52	61	—	—	61	4	178
1900-1901 . . . . .	45	52	—	—	78	7	182
1901-1902 . . . . .	34	71	—	—	86	7	198
1902-1903 . . . . .	48	77	—	—	95	5	225
1903-1904 . . . . .	53	76	—	—	109	3	241
1904-1905 . . . . .	58	80	—	—	86	4	228
1905-1906 . . . . .	65	69	—	—	85	4	221
1906-1907 . . . . .	51	70	—	—	89	1	211
1907-1908 . . . . .	48	68	—	—	85	5	206
1908-1909 . . . . .	48	58	15	29	71	6	227
1909-1910 . . . . .	49	56	22	54	70	10	261
1910-1911 . . . . .	48	69	28	61	68	6	280
1911-1912 . . . . .	65	80	47	102	25	12	331
1912-1913 . . . . .	74	52	75	65	22	10	298
1913-1914 . . . . .	48	75	51	71	19	6	270
1914-1915 . . . . .	66	56	37	56	18	4	237

Of the regular law students this year, 85 are from outside New York state. In 1914-15, in addition to the total number of law students, 34 students from the College of Arts and Sciences have elected courses in the College of Law, chiefly in the work of the first year of the three year curriculum. The number of this class of students in the previous year was 23.

There are various factors which tend at present to limit, or cause a decrease in the number of students entering the College. Perhaps the most potent influence is the length of time required for obtaining the law degree, to which period must be added a year of office clerkship. The questions naturally asked by the many young men in this state who, having a high school education, contemplate studying law with a view to practice are: what length of time will it be necessary for me to study before I can be admitted to the bar? What kind of preparation must I have, and ought I to have? He reads the rules of the Court of Appeals for Admission to the Bar, and if he intends to go to a law school he may consult in addition the Announcements of all of the nine law schools in this state. He discovers that he need attend no law school, but may prepare for the bar examination by studying law for four years, and that he "may pursue his course of law study wholly by serving a clerkship in the office of a practising attorney." Alternatively he may, under the rules, pursue three of the four years of study in a law school, if one of the four years is passed in an office clerkship.

At the present time, however, the larger number of candidates for admission to the bar have had at least part of their preparation in some law school. Turning now to the law school Announcements to learn to what extent the length of time required before admission to the bar will be affected by attending a law school, he finds that the period will still remain four years if he attends a school which requires for entrance no more preliminary education than is represented by graduation from a high school. Of the nine law schools in this state there are six which have only this requirement for entrance. He will find one which requires one year of college work for entrance as a candidate for the degree of LL.B., but which allows entrance without the year of college work to those who wish merely to pursue the law course for the purpose of preparing for admission to the bar, without seeking

the law degree. If, therefore, he attends that school, the time required for preparation for the bar will not be lengthened beyond four years unless he wishes a degree, in which case it will be five years. He will find one school, namely Cornell where, inasmuch as substantially one year of college work is required for admission (except in the case of a very few "special students" numbering four in 1914-15) the length of time that must elapse before his application for admission to the bar will be five years. Finally, he will find one school, Columbia, from which the student cannot obtain a law degree unless he has had three years of college work prior to beginning his law study. If he attend that school the minimum time required before admission to the bar must be seven years. The result of his investigation will be this: minimum time required before admission to the bar (including the required year of office clerkship):

By completion of the law course at Columbia, seven years.

By completion of the course at Cornell, five years.

By completion of the law course in any other of the seven law schools, four years.

By completion of an office clerkship, four years.

The latest published statistics available to me show that there is a total attendance of about two thousand students in the seven law schools which require no more than a high school education as a prerequisite to the law course.

Making due allowance for other special considerations,—methods of instruction, personnel of the faculty, nearness to home, etc.,—which may influence the selection of one of these seven schools as a place for preparation, it still remains evident that a great inducement with many prospective students is the fact that the goal in mind,—admission to the bar—can be reached in a shorter time in any one of these seven schools. This, therefore, is an influence that will tend to keep down, or perhaps at times to reduce our attendance. That this influence is active is further manifest from the following extract from a letter received within the past year from one of the judges in this state:

"I have an interest in a young man who is a graduate of a preparatory school and who contemplates studying law. Apparently under Rule III of the Court of Appeals, he will have to take a three years' course at your school and have one year's continuous work in a law office, inasmuch as he is not a college graduate. Apparently the young man would have to put in five years, if I understand the matters and your rules correctly, if he goes to your school, viz. a four years' course (or three years' course with one year of arts and sciences), and then at the end of it all, one year of "continuous" work in an office, making a total of five years. This seems a rather appalling amount of work for the young man, and I am writing in his behalf to ascertain if we correctly understand your rules, or if it would be possible for him to take your three years' course and then put in a year in an office, and thus get through in four years."

Besides the time element above described as affecting attendance, there is another influence that operates to limit our numbers. This influence is found in the fact that there are still many members of the bar who do not yet recognize the desirability of a more adequate pre-legal education than is represented by a high school course. While the former general indifference to, or prejudice against all law schools as the proper place to acquire systematic preparation for the bar have largely disappeared, there yet remain a good many lawyers who are not convinced of the reasonableness of requiring more maturity of mind than that possessed by an average high school graduate, or of demanding any collegiate work, as a prerequi-



site for strictly professional study. However, the general present tendency is plainly and strongly in the direction of conceding the reasonableness and utility of a more thorough preparation not only for a course of law study, but also for medicine, engineering and other professional courses. Nevertheless at the present time the existing belief among many members of the bar, that there is no necessity for any part of a college education as a preliminary to law study, tends to limit the attendance at those schools where such a requirement is enforced, as compared with those schools which open a shorter and quicker path to the bar examination.

But that this newer tendency is growing is witnessed by the fact that there are in this country a few schools which grant the law degree to those only who have an A.B. degree; that there are some which require three years of collegiate work; and that there are more which require at least two years of collegiate work as a prerequisite for the law degree,—these schools being chiefly those which are a part of state universities, namely, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Missouri, Minnesota, Indiana, and Iowa. There are a few schools which, like Cornell, require at least one year of collegiate work. Apparently, on the whole, the law schools of this state are lagging behind the progressive and better schools of the middle west in respect of the requirements for admission.

At the time when Cornell advanced the requirements for a degree from the College of Law to include one year of collegiate work, our Law Faculty stated its opinion that a requirement of two years of pre-legal study was the object to be ultimately attained. It is hoped that the attainment of this end may not be long deferred. It is to be remembered, however, that in this state, under the Court of Appeals rule exacting one year of office clerkship, our advance to a requirement of two years of collegiate work prior to the professional course would increase to six years the total amount of time demanded of a student from his entrance to the University until his application for admission to the bar.

Another cause that unquestionably contributes to some extent against an increase of attendance in this College is the recent advance in the rate of tuition from \$100 per year to \$125 per year, effective in September, 1914. The student's expense for law tuition is greater at Cornell than at any other of the eight law schools in this state except Columbia.

Finally, there is a general influence that tends to reduce the number of law students throughout the country. Proportionately larger numbers of young men are going into other occupations which have become recognized professions—for example, business, engineering, and agriculture—with their highly organized educational facilities for preparation.

In conclusion I wish to express grateful acknowledgment of the lively and helpful interest in the work of the College manifested by Judge Hiscock, Justice Pound and Mr. Herbert D. Mason, who constitute the Trustees' Committee on the College of Law.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN H. WOODRUFF,

Acting Dean of the College of Law.

## APPENDIX V

## REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report upon the Medical College.

I wish especially to ask your attention to the report of the Professor of Medicine. You will there learn how he has been able to organize a course of instruction which brings the students in close contact with the present system of caring for the "Tuberculous."

They are also taught the classification of occupational diseases and shown the legal formalities demanded in caring for such patients and in reporting them as applicants for compensation.

The field which has to be covered by this department as you know includes, not only one medical division at Bellevue Hospital, but half of the medical service at the New York Hospital and a large and well organized service in our own dispensary. Each of these services has a very important place in the educational scheme of the department requiring a plan of cooperation which has to be organized in the first instance by the head of this department, and then kept in view for each one of the three years in which the Principles and Practice of Medicine are taught in our School. Reference to the catalogue will show the manner in which Professor Thompson has planned and organized this work.

Under a scheme suggested by the City authorities, it is proposed to reorganize the methods essential to the care of the patients of the Hospital and to organize the educational features of this service to be required of the physician and assistants in charge. We are working at this scheme so as to put it on a plane established in certain of the hospitals, in which, as in this Hospital, clinical teaching is an inherent part of its purposes. We hope to be able to effect this in a satisfactory manner at the opening of our Session of 1916-1917.

As an integral part of this proposed work I ask your attention to that of Professor Lusk, Professor Coleman and Doctor DuBois. The success met with by this group of our officers points the way to the kind of system which we hope to incorporate in our service at Bellevue.

I also ask your attention to Professor Lusk's completed report especially that which touches upon the very practical subject of the relative values of food portions as served to consumers in certain restaurants.

The report Professor Lusk makes as to the efficiency of his students is added proof that our policy of fostering the highest grade of work in research has done for our departments what we felt it would do, when we organized this School; improve the efficiency of our teaching as an undergraduate school.

May I also ask your attention to the suggestion contained in Professor Ewing's report, first, as to erecting into a separate department Professor Elser's Department of Bacteriology, certainly a desirable step and one which should be taken as soon as possible.



The Department of Experimental Therapeutics having been temporarily eliminated, the laboratory employees attached to it are transferred for the present to positions connected with the Department of Experimental Pathology. As soon as the College can put into operation its plans for the conduct of its medical service in Bellevue Hospital, its Hospital clinic in fact, this force can be again assembled and its energies concentrated upon experimental problems more nearly in touch with those which engage our attention in our wards.

I desire to call your attention to the recommendation covering the remarkable opportunity Professor Schultze's connection with the office of the District Attorney offers the College for establishing a course of Medico-legal Pathology, a most valuable addition to our system of instruction.

The Department of Chemistry feels the need of an enlarged staff. The demands upon it for laboratory demonstrations to properly illustrate its course in chemical pathology as now given to the fourth year students are becoming more pressing each year. It is evident also that some provision must be made by the College to meet the increasing demands upon this department which our obligations to the Memorial Hospital for cancer research "necessitates," I would therefore ask your attention to Professor Benedict's request for an Assistant to his Chair. Professor Benedict, in common with several of our Faculty, raises the question of the course in chemical pathology being continued as optional.

It is evident, if we are to continue our present plan of conferring degrees at the close of a four years' course, some scheme of options upon the special subjects must be offered. The question will be brought before the Faculty at an early meeting in the Fall that it may be settled in ample time for announcement in the ensuing catalogue.

I wish to ask your attention to the advisability of conferring the degrees of the Medical School at Ithaca instead of at New York City as heretofore. There is so much advantage accruing to the School from this plan that I propose with your permission to lay it before our Faculty at its first meeting.

You will recall that at several of our Faculty meetings during the winter, the question of instituting a Post Graduate Department as a part of our scheme of instruction was earnestly and systematically considered. The decision was reached by a majority vote that our system of Special Courses, which was begun at our inception had been already so extended and elaborated along our accepted lines that it would meet every possible demand upon us which might be made for post-graduate instruction of a kind we would be willing to be responsible for. Arrangements have therefore been made to meet the wishes of the several departments in this matter.

I submit herewith all reports from the several members of our Faculty and also a summary of the research investigations carried on during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

W. M. POLK,

Dean of the Medical College.

(The departmental reports referred to are on file in the President's Office.)

## APPENDIX VI

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ITHACA DIVISION OF THE  
MEDICAL COLLEGE

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Ithaca Division of the Medical College for the college year 1914-15:

This completes the seventeenth year of the medical college. There has been no unusual occurrence in the college this year that warrants special mention and the work in both teaching and research has been normal and progressive. As in the past, all members of the teaching staff have cooperated in maintaining and increasing the efficiency of the work both in the matter of teaching and of research. There has grown up in the college here at Ithaca a most admirable spirit of fellowship, which to a certain extent is communicated by the teachers to the students. As a result there has developed among the students a fine spirit and enthusiasm for study and research. This has been promoted to some extent undoubtedly by the small size of the classes but it is most gratifying to report that this year with a considerably larger class that the same harmony and esprit de corps has been maintained and it is to be hoped that as both faculty and students increase in number we may not lose this very important adjunct to our work. It was feared when the second year class was suspended at Ithaca that the first year students would lose much in the way of traditions, attitude toward their work, and methods of study that are ordinarily handed down from class to class. The faculty, however, applied themselves to the problem and how well they have solved it is shown by the most excellent record of the Ithaca students in the last years of their course. The occasional association of the premedical students with the students in the Medical College in the courses preparatory to medicine which have been established in Stimson Hall has also aided in handing down from year to year certain traditions of the medical course. We believe also that the association of the medical students with the other students of the University and their close touch with the research spirit of the University community together with their separation from the distractions of a great city more than make up for the lack of association with the older medical students.

## FACULTY

Except in the appointment of Dr. James B. Sumner to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Andrew Hunter, as noted in my report last year, there have been few changes in the instructing staff this year and these mostly among the assistants. Dr. Sumner was born in Canton, Mass., November 19, 1887. Upon graduating from the Roxbury Latin School of Boston he entered Harvard College. He there specialized in Chemistry and graduated A.B. in 1910. In January, 1911, he accepted a temporary position as Professor of Chemistry in the



University of Mt. Allison College, Sackville, New Brunswick. In the fall of 1911 he became a teaching fellow in the department of organic and analytical chemistry in the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. In January, 1912, he entered the Graduate School of Harvard University where he majored in Biochemistry, receiving his A.M. in 1913 and his Ph.D. in 1914. During the latter year he was granted a special scholarship. He was appointed for one year as assistant professor of Biochemistry and has proved so satisfactory that he has been reappointed for the full five year term.

## STUDENTS

There has been an increase in the number of students registered in the medical college. There were 23 students this year taking their medical work at Ithaca. This is the largest number that we have had here since the second year was suspended. Twelve of these were seniors in the College of Arts and Sciences. The other colleges represented were Barnard College, Williams College, Wellesley College, Huron College, Vassar College, Brigham Young University, Sweet Briar College, Columbia University, Adelphi College, Smith College, and Teachers College Columbia University. The distribution of the students is shown in the following tabulation:

Men	{	Graduates	3	{	Graduates	8	Total Graduates	11
		Seniors	12		Seniors	0	" Seniors	12
							Total	23

The number of students in other colleges of the University who have been taking work in the Medical College has been even larger than last year. As previously pointed out, these students have not the preparation for nor do they require the same kind of instruction as is given to medical students. It has, therefore, been necessary in each department to give separate courses specially designed to meet the needs of the Arts students.

## ANATOMY

The work in the Department of Anatomy has progressed along the same lines as last year. The increased number of students made it necessary to have an assistant giving his full time to the department rather than a practitioner giving part time. Although no course for Arts students had been announced there was such a demand for a premedical course in anatomical methods that work was given to those students who applied. There were 14 students taking this work. This course for Arts students has been regularly announced for next year. An elementary course on human anatomy will also be given. This latter is designed for those planning to work in zoology or in other lines of animal biology or to teach physiology in the schools. It is not planned for students preparing for medicine. There were six graduate students registered for work in the department.

The supply of dissecting material that had been accumulated some years ago is now nearly exhausted and it will be necessary during the coming year to begin collecting again.

## HISTOLOGY AND EMBRYOLOGY

Professor Kingsbury reports that the instruction has proceeded normally with fair results. A certain part of the work has been conducted by student assistants who devote only a part of their time to the work and it is urged that these should as soon as possible, in the interests of both teaching and advanced work, be replaced by full time assistants.

For some time past a room between the basement and the first floor has been used for small animals, such as mice, for breeding and in embryological work, and the odors from this room have at times been very objectionable in other parts of the building. The east end of the histological dark room in the basement has now been partitioned off and will in the future be used for the above purposes while the room vacated will be occupied by animals having no odor, such as aquatic forms. This change will be highly advantageous and it will also improve the work of the department. In addition to medical students, 100 other students, including eight graduate students, have been taking work in the department, some of them several courses.

## PHYSIOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY

Professor Simpson reports that the work of the year has been uneventful except for the resignation of Dr. Andrew Hunter and the appointment in his place of Dr. J. B. Sumner. This has been noted above. There were several other minor changes in the staff.

For the past few years the department has been housing many of its experimental animals in a building belonging to the Veterinary College. This was located to the south of the other Veterinary college buildings and close to the site of the new Drill Hall. Since the construction of this was begun in the spring the department has been deprived of this animal house and has been compelled to discontinue at a critical stage some very important experiments on milk secretion. These experiments had been in progress for two years. To provide for experimental animals in the future a small animal house, adequate for the present, is now being built near the East Ithaca station. This is constructed in units so that it can be enlarged from time to time to meet the needs of the department. The great objection to it is its distance from the laboratory but no suitable location could be found nearer.

The string galvanometer that has been under construction for some time is now completed and in working order. This is a great acquisition to the department and many problems in animal electricity which it has hitherto been impossible to investigate for lack of such an instrument will now be undertaken. Dr. Simpson points out that this instrument if connected by wires with the City Hospital and University Infirmary might be a valuable aid, particularly in the diagnosis of obscure heart lesions.

Besides the medical students and twelve graduate students, there were 562 other students, mainly from the College of Arts and Sciences, who received instruction in the department.

There have been few changes in Stimson Hall this year. The building has proved so admirably suited to the needs of the Medical College that it has been a great aid in our work. Growth and expansion in all departments are beginning to



crowd the building to its capacity. One of its greatest advantages has been that it has brought together under one roof and been a home for all the departments teaching in the medical course.

Because of the close association and frequent conferences of the members of the teaching staff, few faculty meetings have been necessary and the correlation of the various courses has been very intimate. In one course in particular this cooperation has been extremely well carried out, namely that covering the central nervous system and organs of special sense. The courses on the gross anatomy, the microscopic anatomy and development, and the physiology of the brain and sense organs are so coordinated as to form one complete course.

As in the past the secretary of the college at Ithaca has attended each month the meetings of the medical faculty in New York and in this way has helped to keep the two divisions of the medical college in close association.

In every department in addition to the teaching there has been much research work constantly under way. Research has been particularly active in the Department of Histology and Embryology, and in the Department of Physiology, and a number of important papers have been published.

As in all active and growing departments there are many material needs in the way of equipment but the most urgent of these are being gradually taken care of from year to year. We are still in need of additional technical help in the way of preparators. There should be an additional preparator in Anatomy, one in Histology and Embryology, and another in Physiology. This would not only relieve the instructors but also particularly the heads of department of much detailed drudgery and would be a great aid not only to the regular instruction but also to investigation.

The greatest need of the various departments housed in Stimson Hall is more permanent instructors of the higher grade as well as more assistant professorships. This would increase the efficiency of the undergraduate and graduate work not only that given to the medical students but also that given to the other students taking work in these departments.

Respectfully submitted,

ABRAM T. KERR,

Secretary of the Ithaca Division of the Medical College.

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## APPENDIX VII

### REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE NEW YORK STATE VETERINARY COLLEGE

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the New York State Veterinary College for the academic year 1914-15.

The law establishing this College specifies that its duties shall be to make investigations into the nature of animal diseases, to prepare certain prophylactic and diagnostic agents and to give instruction in Veterinary Medicine. The first

requirements have been met as fully as our appropriation permitted and special efforts have been put forth to increase the efficiency in teaching students. The work has been encouraging in that the instruction has been better than heretofore and the results of the researches promise to be of more immediate benefit to the practicing veterinarians and to the live stock interests of the State than those of previous years.

The graduating class in 1914 was the largest (47) in the history of the College, and the students entering in the fall of 1914 exceeded in numbers those of any previous class. The total registration in the College, however, is slightly below that of last year. The exact figures are 57 freshmen, 72 upper classmen, 5 graduates and 1 in the practitioners' course.

There have been no changes in the faculty except in the assistantships. This has enabled us to have for the greater part teachers of one or more year's experience. It is the policy of the College to have a few assistants who are not expected to stay for more than one or two years and who as a rule do a relatively small amount of teaching but assist in the general work of the department. This experience is of much value to them preparatory to their accepting more important positions elsewhere.

The College has graduated 345 men and one woman. Of the 346 graduates, 176 are in private practice; 46 are teaching or engaged in research work; 65 are in the service of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry; 8 are in the army; 3 are holding veterinary administrative positions; 13 are dairy and milk inspectors; 11 are state and municipal dairy and meat inspectors; 13 have taken up human medicine or gone into other business; one is unknown; and 10 have died. In the State of New York there are 196 of the Alumni of whom 136 are in private practice.

The legislature of 1914 appropriated \$7,500 for equipping the new clinical buildings. This has enabled us to secure the more essential apparatus and equipment for the teaching of practical medicine, which has added materially to the efficiency of the instruction in the departments concerned. The new buildings have proven to be very satisfactory.

Arrangements have been made whereby the Department of Medicine has charge of the veterinary inspection of the dairies furnishing milk to the city of Ithaca. This has greatly increased the clinical facilities and afforded unusual opportunities for senior students to make physical examinations of milch cows. As a large part of the work of practitioners is the treatment of the diseases of cattle, the increased facilities afforded by this arrangement are distinct advantages for the College. The small animal clinic has increased steadily until we now have material sufficient for excellent clinical teaching in connection with the diseases of pet animals. The surgical and ambulatory clinics have been exceptionally good. Last year there were treated in the different clinics a total of 1969 cases.

In the fall of 1914 the superintendency of the Ambulatory Clinic was transferred from the Department of Surgery to that of Medicine. This arrangement was made to enable Dr. Williams to devote more time to the investigation of abortion and sterility in cattle, conditions that have become so serious as to be a menace to the dairy industry. In this work the Bureau of Animal Industry cooperated with the College and furnished a portion of the necessary funds. The cooperation will continue for at least another year.



The rapid increase of knowledge in the various subjects in the curriculum and the topics that should receive attention in the course that, for want of time, are omitted entirely have caused the faculty to pass a resolution recommending to the trustees that beginning with the college year 1916-17 the course of instruction shall be four years. The additional year of training, it is believed, will add much to the efficiency of the graduates. This change in the course was heartily endorsed by the Alumni. A letter explaining the proposed action was sent to 336 Alumni and interested Veterinarians and 224 replied in favor of the resolution.

The more essential researches that have advanced sufficiently to be reported are: "Methods for the diagnosis of open cases of tuberculosis in cattle" by Drs. D. H. Udall and R. R. Birch; "Contagious abortion of cattle" by Dr. W. L. Williams; "The determination of anthrax by means of the thermo-precipitation reaction" by Dr. E. M. Pickens; "A review of the principal methods used to standardize bacterins" by Dr. C. P. Fitch; and "The location of accessible lymph glands in cattle with reference to physical diagnosis" by Dr. Earl Sunderville. A detailed account of all of the results obtained will be found in the annual report of the College made to the Governor in January. The work on hog cholera, tuberculosis and infectious abortion is of unusual value to the veterinary profession and to live stock owners who wish to control these maladies. Other researches are under way. The more important, fundamentally, is perhaps that of Dr. P. A. Fish on the relation of the weight of different organs to the body weight in connection with the functional power of the animal. Dr. Hayden is making important studies of the salivary digestion in *kesbivora*.

Drs. Fitch and Udall have investigated a mysterious disease that, for some years, has caused heavy annual fatalities among horses in certain parts of the state. Their investigation has resulted in the discovery that the malady is that known as "swamp fever" or pernicious anæmia, a disease not previously recognized in this state. The report of this work will be ready for publication within a few weeks. Dr. Pickens has also made a number of significant diagnoses during the year. Full details of this work will appear in the annual reports of the College to the Governor.

The more important extension services that the College has rendered are the "diagnoses" of specimens sent to the College for that purpose by veterinarians and live stock owners: the preparation of diagnostic and prophylactic agents; and the Veterinary Conference. There were made last year 1,770 examinations for purposes of diagnosis. Of these 903 were for glanders and 490 were for rabies. There were prepared and sent out 13,202 doses of anthrax vaccine; 1,961 doses of mallein; 61,065 doses of tuberculin; and 8,628 doses of anti-hog-cholera serum. The Veterinary Conference held in January was of unusual interest and the attendance was much larger than at any previous gathering of this kind. The program of the Conference was made up largely from the faculty although Dr. John Adams, Professor of Surgery in the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Dr. J. G. Wills, Chief Veterinarian, Albany, Dr. Cassius Way and Dr. Frank H. Miller of New York, Dr. Frank Loomis of Watertown and Dr. W. G. Hollingworth of Utica honored the Conference with instructive addresses.

The money appropriated in 1914 for the construction of a suitable place for the production of anti-hog-cholera serum has enabled us to complete a building

for immunizing hogs and suitable rooms for bleeding and the care of the serum. We now have at the Veterinary Experiment Station, a substantial, sanitary and moderately well equipped place for the preparation of this serum. The careful and thorough work of Dr. Birch has given to the state, for very little money, a most satisfactory anti-hog-cholera serum plant.

The College has rendered considerable assistance to veterinarians and cattle owners in connection with the serious epizootic of Foot-and-Mouth Disease. In addition to different members of the faculty giving personal aid in diagnoses, the faculty prepared a series of illustrated articles on the history, nature, etiology, morbid anatomy, diagnosis, economic importance and control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease which were published in a special number of the Cornell Veterinarian. A copy of this number was sent to each alumnus of the College, every licensed practitioner in the state and to a large number of animal owners living in the affected districts. The information it contained was of much assistance to those who had to deal directly with this highly infectious and for America unusual disease of animals.

While the instruction is improving, the fundamental research work advancing and the material equipment accumulating, the needs of the College are still strongly in evidence. The South Wing required for office and library room and suitable amphitheatre has not been provided. A laboratory building is needed not only for teaching but also for diagnosis work for the State and the preparation of diagnostic, prophylactic and therapeutic biological agents. There is great need for two additional departments, namely one to take up the study of forage and poisonous plants and veterinary toxicology and the other to make chemical analyses and to do research work in those phases of bio- and physiological chemistry involved in the study of the nature of animal diseases and methods for their control.

It is recommended that the trustees ask the legislature of 1916 for the buildings referred to and for an increase in the maintenance of the College to be used largely in the investigation of serious disorders among breeding cattle and the new born. The economic significance of these diseases demands that more specific attention be given them. The methods that ultimately will minimize the losses from these and other diseases of food producing animals will be promulgated by the practitioners trained in the sciences of veterinary medicine and equipped with a knowledge in part to be forthcoming from untiring and painstaking researches. While much is already known, there is a great dearth of definite knowledge on many phases in the natural history of several of the more important animal plagues. These facts must be ascertained before we can hope for a complete mastery over these diseases. The task before the College, therefore, is two-fold, namely, the training of men to apply knowledge and the acquisition of facts through research. The members of the faculty, with a praiseworthy devotion, are putting forth every effort to accomplish these purposes.

Respectfully submitted,

V. A. MOORE,

Dean of the New York State Veterinary College.



## APPENDIX VIII

## REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE\*

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the accompanying report of the New York State College of Agriculture for the year 1914-15.

On the whole, the year has been a prosperous one for the College of Agriculture.

## EDUCATIONAL POLICIES AND IDEALS

Necessarily, however, there is no permanency as yet in the policies and the ideals that should govern in the teaching work of a college of agriculture. Fundamentally, the institution should stand for all those things that go to the making of men and women, rather than the mere training of men and women. Fundamentally, again, it is imperative that in the shaping of policies and the development of ideals we should constantly aim to teach those things that are related to life itself. Agriculture, and all that it involves and implies, furnishes as broad and as basic a background for a liberal education as any subject now used, or hitherto used, in the training of the human mind.

## COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

The College of Agriculture offers a regular four year course in agriculture leading to the degree of bachelor of science, a four year professional course in home economics, a five year course in forestry leading to the degree of master in forestry, a four year professional course in rural education, and a five year course in landscape art leading to the degree of master in landscape design.

In addition, the College offers 55 short courses, of twelve weeks each, for the benefit of those who desire to come directly from the farm and the farm home. There are two summer schools, one for teachers and one for those interested in country life leadership.

Farmers' Week has come to be recognized as a valuable feature in bringing the farmers and the farmers' wives of the State in close contact with the College, the attendance at the last one, held February 7 to 12, 1915, reaching nearly four thousand.

## THE THIRD TERM

A third, or summer, term in the College of Agriculture is fully established to utilize the long summer vacation for the teaching of certain timely subjects.

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\*A full report of the New York State College of Agriculture is printed separately by that College.

## RURAL EDUCATION

In the training of teachers for carrying on agricultural instruction, the College of Agriculture must assume and maintain leadership, for its real function will be to train teachers who will themselves become teachers of teachers. The College has, or should have, the background of environment and facts that will enable it to turn out teachers of the first rank, who will be the recognized leaders in the new movement for such forms of rural education as will adapt the work of the elementary, the secondary, and the normal school to the lives of those whom they are required to instruct.

The courses of instruction are so shaped as to prepare for general scholarship, to train in the philosophy and principles of education, and to assure a grasp of agricultural technique and out-of-door problems that will lead to permanency in agricultural educational effort. In any such work the relations with all the other departments of the College, with the University as a whole, and with those agencies in the State charged with the conduct of educational work in general, must be closely cooperative and cordial.

## THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

In New York State, with a large proportion of land which not only is now forested but should ultimately remain so, the forest problem is an important one. It is particularly important in connection with care of the woodlot on the farm, for these woodlots contain one-third of the timber area.

Education in forestry must be definite, thoroughly organized, and sound. Because foresters are pioneers in what is comparatively a new profession, they need to have a broad and basic training. As an indication of this it must be remembered that the whole conservation movement, which is said to have affected the American people more profoundly than any other issue within the past half century, was fostered and brought about by those who first began to think about the future of the country's natural resources through a study of its forests.

The work in the Department of Forestry at the College of Agriculture keeps all these points in view. It is carefully correlated with other work in science and agriculture, and for this reason it has the peculiar advantages that come about through the possibility of associating a specialized study with others having a direct bearing on it.

The instruction in forestry is designed to meet the needs of several classes of students: (1) students of general agriculture who wish elementary instruction in the case of woodlands and in forest planting and forest nursery work; (2) prospective teachers, business men, lawyers, and others who desire an understanding of the place of forestry in the life of a nation; (3) technical students in other lines who wish one or more technical forestry courses, such as wood technology; (4) professional forestry students.

An important part of the work of the Department is its effort to be of direct help to owners of forest lands in New York State.

The College has all the necessary facilities for carrying on forestry work of a high order, save one, and that is a large wooded tract on which experiments in the field of forest research may be carried out. Even yet much of the work in Ameri-



can forestry is being based on original studies made abroad. German forest methods, in particular, have influenced those of America; yet American foresters have been forced to the conclusion that American conditions require an American system. Our problems cannot be solved without adequate means for research work on the ground. General research work in forestry, as in other natural sciences, is bound to fall on the universities. In addition, a forest school should have, even for practical demonstrations, a sufficient tract to give results on a large scale. For both these reasons, therefore, the greatest need of the Department of Forestry of the State College of Agriculture is a forest tract on which field studies and experiments may be conducted.

#### EXTENSION WORK

The extension work of the College has received a new impetus during the year, as a result of the passage of a federal law known as the Smith-Lever Cooperative Extension Act. This Act provides for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States and the United States Department of Agriculture. The law specifically provides that the cooperative agricultural extension work "shall consist in the giving of instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to persons not attending or resident in said colleges, and imparting to such persons information on such subjects, through field demonstrations, publications, and otherwise." It provides further "that the work to be conducted in the State shall be mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the state agricultural college receiving the benefits of the Act." It is the intent of this Act to make it practicable to carry to the people, on their farms and in their own homes, accumulated agricultural information that will prove useful and helpful. The fundamental idea of the work is demonstrational; that is, to teach by showing how to do things rather than by talking about how to do them. By virtue of this Act, the State College of Agriculture receives for the fiscal year 1914-15 the sum of \$10,000, and a like amount each year thereafter. In addition to the \$10,000, the State College of Agriculture will receive an increase for the next fiscal year of \$23,443, and each following year an increase of \$19,536, until the total aggregates \$170,195, providing the State meets this cumulative sum each year with an equal amount.

The wording of the Act is such that the funds necessary to meet the federal funds may be appropriated by the Legislature or by counties or municipalities, or they may be contributed by private individuals or by groups of individuals. In all cases, however, the funds contributed within the State must be turned over to the State College of Agriculture, since that is the responsible agent handling the funds under the terms of the Act. The Legislature of the State of New York was not in session when the Act was finally passed in 1914. Under the terms of the Act, however, the Governor of the State accepted the same, and designated the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University as the recipient of the funds, and a memorandum of understanding was entered into between the New York State College of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture, regarding the extension work in agriculture and home economics in the State.

The extension service of the College may be defined as all those enterprises aimed to help the people on the farms and in their own homes to solve the problems

of better living and better farming. It has no features of exploitation. The very aim of the work presupposes knowledge to be disseminated. The best types of extension work are those that result in some permanent educational advancement.

In formulating the plans for extension work under the terms of the Lever Act, it is proposed to coordinate all these activities. The work will be conducted in accordance with a definite plan of project and subproject statements, as required by the Federal Government. These projects and subprojects will show the details of the work and the relationships established between the various departments.

There were held, in the season 1914-15, forty-seven farm demonstration schools in twenty-six counties. The total enrollment was 1,741, the average enrollment 37, and the average attendance per session 25. In Farmers' Week there were 350 lectures and demonstrations. Altogether, there were approximately 1,186 meetings in which the work of the College was presented to the public.

Many farms and farm homes are reached through correspondence, there being from thirty-five to forty thousand letters sent out each year from the Department of Extension Teaching alone. In addition to the lectures enumerated above, there were thirty-one demonstration schools in home economics. Some 53,600 persons were reached through the reading courses. Another method that reached more than twenty thousand persons was through demonstration cars. Three such cars were sent out during the year.

The Department of Home Economics has recognized the need of helping farm women and girls by making living conditions easier and pleasanter. More and more the Farmers' Week conferences are being attended, not only by the farmers themselves, but also by their wives and daughters.

#### WORK OF THE FARM BUREAUS

On May 1, 1915, there were thirty organized farm bureaus in New York State. These farm bureaus are managed by associations of farmers in the county through an executive committee, which usually consists of seven men. The actual work of the manager in the field, his demonstrations, meetings, and other activities, are carried on by means of an advisory council composed of a representative in each community. The total number of these officers and committeemen who are cooperating with the managers in carrying forward this work is about 1,100. The total membership in the associations controlling the work in the counties is approximately 9,000.

The total estimated resources for the coming year are \$107,271, or a little less than \$4,000 per county. This is an increase of approximately \$16,000 over 1914, when the average resources per county amounted to \$3,500, of which \$3,185 was expended.

Some very effective demonstration work has been organized and carried out during the spring. As an example of this work, Manager Merchant's campaign for the control of oat smut in Montgomery County may be mentioned. At 14 oat smut demonstrations, attended by 396 farmers, Mr. Merchant himself treated 900 bushels of oats, sufficient to plant 400 acres. The men who attended these demonstrations and who were influenced to treat the seed for their oat acreage



will plant a total of about 5,000 acres this spring. In another case, in Dutchess County, Manager Lacy has secured pledges and given instructions for the treatment of seed oats to plant nearly 1,500 acres. In Cattaraugus County, at 11 demonstrations held by Manager Crofoot, with Professor Barrus, of the College, assisting, pledges were secured for the treatment of the oats to plant 800 acres. In Monroe County, Manager Toan held 16 pruning demonstrations attended by 580 men. These are good examples of similar demonstration work being carried on throughout the State. It is expected that at least 2,000 demonstrations will be held in the 30 farm bureau counties this year, and if the present rate of attendance at these keeps up, not less than 10,000, and perhaps 15,000, persons will have their attention called to this work.

#### ORGANIZATION OF AN INFORMATIONAL SERVICE

Beginning with the middle of December, 1914, the College organized a new Informational Service for the purpose of securing a wider dissemination of the facts gathered through the research work of the College and the experiment station. Since most farmers are reading the agricultural journals and the rural press generally, it was thought that the College might develop a plan of giving helpful and timely information through these papers.

This is no more than a logical third step in the development of the College's teaching. The first step was the teaching of resident students at the College; the second step came about through the development of the extension work; in the third step, it is intended that the Informational Service shall reach a much larger audience through mediums which are read by practically every one who reads at all.

Four months of work already done indicate a strong spirit of cooperation on the part of the press of the State. The papers have freely used the material sent out from the College, and, from actual news clippings received, a total circulation of more than fifteen million separate printings for the various items has been obtained. These figures manifestly represent only a portion of the printings of information sent out by the College. The total circulation of the College's regular publications of all sorts—circulars, bulletins, reading-course lessons, and the like—is about four million copies a year. It can be seen, therefore, that the Informational Service reaches a vastly larger number; and its cost, as compared to that of other more formal documents, is almost negligible.

The single purpose governing the work is to give help to the persons who read the item; always the matter is presented in the briefest and clearest form. It carries with it no exploitation of the institution or of any individual. Its sole aim must be to benefit the reader, not the person who sends it out.

The work has already been productive of tangible results; it has brought about a more general and more intelligent demand for the publications issued by the College; it has measurably increased attendance at farmers' meetings and demonstration schools; and it has invoked larger and more general appeals to the College for specific information on farm problems.

#### FARM PRACTICE IN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATIONAL WORK

The New York State College of Agriculture has heretofore followed a plan, so far as it was practicable, of encouraging students without farm practice ex-

perience to get it through summer work on farms. It has not been possible to organize this work in a systematic way, hence a considerable number of the students have failed to get the required practice; and the work and the relations to the College of those who did go on farms not under the College's supervision have not been all that could be desired. A plan has been perfected and was put in operation on April 1, 1915, whereby the work will be systematically organized and carried on under the supervision of Professor A. C. King, who has been appointed Professor of Farm Practice in the Department of Farm Practice. Professor King's first work is the making of a list, or inventory, of private farms whose owners are sympathetic toward students and will be willing to give them a trial and to pay wages that are fair for the work performed. Each farm must be personally visited by Professor King, the owner interviewed, and the plan thoroughly discussed and understood. The farms will be situated so that the students will get a variety of work and experience. They will represent the average in equipment and management. Reports from both students and employers will be regularly received, and a systematic plan of follow-up procedure will be maintained.

#### CHANGES IN COLLEGE STAFF

There have been but few changes in the professorial staff during the year. Professor Bristow Adams, of the United States Forest Service, was appointed Professor of Extension, Information Service. Dr. Cornelius Betten, of Lake Forest University, was appointed Secretary, with the title of Professor, the appointment to take effect on April 1, 1915. He succeeds Professor A. R. Mann, who has been appointed to the position of Professor of Rural Social Organization. Professor Charles S. Wilson, head of the Department of Pomology, resigned on April 1, 1915, to become Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of New York. Cornell University and the College of Agriculture are honored for the second time by the selection of one of its staff for this high office.

Professor A. C. King, of Trumansburg, was appointed Professor of Farm Practice, the appointment becoming effective on April 1, 1915. Professor King is a graduate of Cornell University, College of Agriculture, class of 1899, and has assisted in the extension work of the College for the past three years.

#### BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

Since the organization of the State College of Agriculture there has been expended or appropriated for buildings \$1,248,200, and for equipment \$228,000, making a total for buildings and equipment of \$1,476,200. During the year the Agronomy Building, costing \$100,000 (not including \$20,000 for equipment), has been completed and is occupied. The Animal Husbandry Building, costing \$91,000 (with \$20,000 for equipment), has also been occupied. The Stock Judging Pavilion, costing \$38,000, has been finished and is now in use. The auxiliary poultry buildings, costing \$25,000, are now nearing completion. Contracts for additions to the greenhouses, costing \$30,000, have been let, and plans for tool, pig, and sheep barns are practically ready to be advertised for bids. A portion of the main tunnels and underground mains for the heating system, costing \$35,000, was completed on May 5. Plans for a Plant Industry Building, for which



provision was made at the last session of the Legislature, are now being made by architects under the supervision of the State Architect.

#### REGISTRATION OF STUDENTS IN THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE YEAR 1914-15

The registration of students in the College of Agriculture for the year 1914-15 (including the winter courses and the 1914 summer school) is as follows:

Graduate students .....	168
Regular students:	
Freshmen .....	550
Sophomores .....	388
Juniors .....	331
Seniors .....	275
	<hr/>
Special students .....	1,544
	124
	<hr/>
Total full year students .....	1,836
Winter courses:	
Agriculture (General) .....	269
Dairy Industry .....	108
Poultry Husbandry .....	69
Fruit Growing .....	42
Home Economics .....	39
Vegetable Gardening .....	14
Flower Growing .....	8
	<hr/>
Summer School (1914) .....	549
	388
	<hr/>
Total .....	2,773

Respectfully submitted,

B. T. GALLOWAY,

Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture.

## APPENDIX IX

### REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report for the academic year 1914-15.

At the outbreak of the European war the American Schools of Architecture found themselves seriously affected by the fact that nearly all of their leading teachers of design were Frenchmen. These men were very early called to service in the French army leaving a great number of vacancies in important positions and creating an abnormal demand for American teachers in this field which Americans with the training requisite to success have shown little inclination to enter in the

face of the much larger opportunities open to them in the practice of their profession.

Cornell suffered with the others in the loss of Professor Mauxion who was one of the first to be called and who has been in the trenches at the front since early in the autumn.

In the general scramble—it could hardly be otherwise characterized—for men to teach design we were most fortunate in securing Mr. Ely Jacques Kahn of New York for Professor Mauxion's work; and Mr. LeRoy P. Burnham, also of New York, for a new assistant professorship necessitated by the growth of the College. Both of these men came with brilliant records which have been fully sustained in the year's work. Professor Kahn is a graduate of Columbia with degrees in Science and in Architecture and is also a graduate of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts of Paris where he won the highest honors open to foreigners. Professor Burnham is a graduate of Harvard with a master's degree in Architecture, was for two years holder of the Harvard traveling fellowship in Architecture, and a year later winner of the Rotch traveling fellowship, thus spending nearly five years in study abroad, principally in France and Italy, a part of this time at the American Academy in Rome.

Our staff thus augmented has been one of the strongest we have ever had and the year's work has been most satisfactory. A feature of the year outside of the routine has been a series of special exhibitions of unusual and really remarkable merit. These exhibitions were, briefly, a collection of architectural perspectives and renderings from the offices of the leading eastern architects assembled with special reference to the course in house planning; an exhibition of water color sketches and drawings by Professor Kahn; a similar exhibition of the work of Professor Burnham; an exhibition of work in architecture, painting and sculpture by scholars of the American Academy in Rome; an exhibition of etchings by Mr. George T. Plowman; and at the close of the year a remarkable exhibition of monotypes by J. André Smith. All of these exhibitions have had a direct bearing on the work of the College and have been particularly stimulating and helpful, the more so because the exhibition rooms are in direct communication with the drafting rooms and the students are thus given the maximum of opportunity for study directly in connection with their own work.

Several inquiries during the year have brought forcibly to our attention the need or desirability of expanding the work of the College to keep pace with the movement of the times. Town Planning is not a new art by any means, but it is only in recent years that it has been taken up as a thing worthy of general attention and of serious professional study. In England the Garden City and Town Planning movements have resulted in the establishment of courses in town planning in connection with the School of Architecture at the University of Liverpool. In this country we have for the past ten or fifteen years been witnessing strong individual efforts, with much personal sacrifice and little reward, on the part of our leading architects to induce some of the larger of our badly planned cities to adopt measures of reform in providing for their future physical development. This movement has now reached a point where it is really attracting the serious attention of municipal authorities throughout the country and there is arising a demand for men able to give expert advice and guidance in this work. Unfortunately the schools, the very institutions that should be pointing the way, have



been doing practically nothing in this special direction and already the demand is such that men trained in other ways must take up this work with the usual wasteful results always attending such effort when the workers must obtain their education in the field and from personal experience rather than in the school under tuition.

Unquestionably the time has arrived when the University should offer instruction that would enable men to prepare for this important field of service. The College of Architecture could provide the major part of the instruction required in such a course, but there is much more to the subject than mere drawing and composition, and a properly rounded course would require the co-operation of departments of social science, sanitary engineering, and landscape design, all of which we have at Cornell. The forces are here, but the peculiarly inflexible organization of the university makes it difficult, or next to impossible, to assemble these forces for any work outside of certain arbitrary grooves within colleges or departments. I have heard some discussion of a proposed committee or organization for "vocational guidance" in the College of Arts and Sciences. It seems to me this committee might well be a university committee rather than a college committee and it might well be vested with authority to give advice in connection with and even direct the formulation of just such a course as the one which I am here proposing for the training of Town Planning experts.

There are other fields, or perhaps one other general field, in which the College is frequently urged to offer opportunities for specialization, but here my convictions are less definite because I see less clearly the details of a satisfactory program. It is in the general field of domestic architecture and interior decoration. The association of the two may not be strictly logical, but domestic architecture must include decoration though courses in decoration would, if carried out seriously, go much farther than the special application. There is undoubtedly a field for this work, it is strictly architecture in practically all of its phases, and a demand for its inclusion in our curriculum is from any point of view a reasonable one.

I have spoken of Landscape Design in connection with Town Planning, and while I hesitate for many reasons to bring up the subject, I am convinced that I would be failing in my duty to the University if I were longer to refrain from an expression of my views on what seems to me our very unwise, illogical and uneconomical handling of this work by the University. If Architecture and Landscape Design are both to be taught in the University they should be as closely associated as possible, for the two professions are in reality very closely allied and even overlap to an extent that makes it difficult to tell where the work of one ends and that of the other begins. In the courses as given here we follow the same methods of study, the same broad principles of design and composition, we use—or wish to use—the same books in our drafting rooms and libraries, and the students in both courses should be in constant contact and communication so that each might better get the view-point of the other.

For several years the students in Landscape Design took their work in White Hall with the students in Architecture, an arrangement highly satisfactory so long as there was room, but the time came when for physical reasons this was impossible. The separation called for a division of the library, thus depriving the students in both courses of easy access to valuable works of reference in both

fields, since the University can hardly be expected to duplicate collections of this kind even where it is possible.

I am, of course, familiar with the arguments for placing the department of Landscape Design in the College of Agriculture, but they are so devoid of academic soundness and dignity that they seem to me totally unworthy of serious consideration, and, if carried to their logical conclusion, would eventually subordinate all academic ideals to financial exigencies. I have spoken of Landscape Design in particular because I believe I am entitled to speak of that course in this connection with some authority, hence have a fairly definite responsibility, and I believe that the University might well make serious inquiry as to the soundness and the ultimate result of a policy that can permit so serious a misplacement in the organization of important branches of academic or professional studies.

The College of Architecture has no desire to annex the Department of Landscape Design, for neither of these courses should be subordinated to the other. Rather should both be looked upon as co-ordinate departments of a College of Fine Arts, and, this conception established, further development would look naturally to a closer relationship than is indicated by the present trend.

In conclusion I must again call attention to the crowded and inadequate quarters in which the College is doing its work, and trust that the administration will give this matter early and serious consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARENCE A. MARTIN,

Dean of the College of Architecture.

## APPENDIX X

### REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the College of Civil Engineering for the year 1914-15.

The registration for the year as shown by the class roll-calls has been as follows:

	First Term	Second Term
Graduates . . . . .	11	10
Seniors . . . . .	118	109
Juniors . . . . .	95	88
Sophomores . . . . .	119	113
Freshmen . . . . .	109	89
Freshmen, 5 yr. . . . .	27	20
	<hr/> 468	<hr/> 429

This list includes eleven graduates the first term and ten the second term in the undergraduate courses; all of these are doing advanced work.

Instruction has also been given to students from other colleges as follows:



	First Term	Second Term
Graduates .....	5	3
Arts. ....	11	9
Architecture .....	7	5
Agriculture .....	57	45
Sibley .....	6	46
	<hr/> 86	<hr/> 108

The number of new students was 163, of which 136 entered the freshmen, four or five year courses, 15 the sophomore, 6 the junior and 6 the senior class. This is nine more than the previous year. The total registration was 468 for the first term, which is 16 less than for the corresponding period last year, while the registration for the second term is 429, or 33 less than a year ago.

The falling off in the total number of students was beyond question due to the financial condition of the country. There was an actual increase in new students, but many applications from old students for a leave of absence for the year for financial reasons.

The most important feature that I have to chronicle in connection with the college, is the improvements made in the Materials Testing Laboratory during the summer of 1914. This laboratory was given a thorough overhauling and there was added to it a good equipment of new road material testing machinery. All shafting and belting was eliminated to the fullest extent. The principal of direct motor drive was adopted and the machines grouped so to facilitate the work of the laboratory. As the University power plant does not furnish direct current, it was necessary to install a Motor Generator Set giving this current, for operating the new variable speed motors. The application of direct motor drive to our 400,000 pound testing machine has greatly improved it. It can now be operated throughout its entire range with facility.

Improved highways are the order of the day. The interest in them is not only state, but nation wide. Their construction is being given the same careful consideration that all engineering structures of any magnitude receive to-day. Engineers no longer use the materials of construction blindly, but test them in accordance with certain approved standards that have been established as the result of careful investigation and research.

In order that the college might be fully up to date in this field of road material testing, the Board of Trustees generously appropriated the necessary funds for purchasing and installing in the materials laboratory a complete equipment of standard machines for this work. These machines briefly described are:

A ball mill; a briquette moulding machine; an impact machine for determining cementing value; an impact machine for determining toughness; a diamond core drill for preparing rock cores for toughness and hardness test; a lap grinder and diamond saw for preparing rock cores for toughness and hardness test; and a Dorrey machine for hardness test.

The machines here named taken together with what the college had in its Materials Laboratory cares for all testing of road material, except the bituminous ones. A laboratory for this work is now under consideration and it is expected that within a few months it will be a reality.

The college held its first "Good Roads Week" February 15 to 20, with very gratifying results. There was a registered attendance of 277, the greater per-

centage of course coming from New York State; there were, however, representatives from Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio.

For generous and kind assistance in the program of the week, the college is greatly indebted: to the State Highway Department, through its Commissioner, Mr. Jno. N. Carlisle, and his successor, Mr. Edwin Duffy.

To the Federal Office of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Mr. Logan W. Page, Director, Washington, D. C.

To the National Brick Manufacturers Association, Mr. Will P. Blair, Secretary, Cleveland, Ohio.

To the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, Mr. D. T. Pierce, Executive Assistant, Philadelphia, Pa.

To the Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers, Mr. Percy H. Wilson, Secretary and Mr. W. A. McIntyre, Chief Road Engineer, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Lecturers with the titles of their papers were as follows:

President J. G. Schurman, Address of Welcome.

Mr. Geo. A. Ricker, Organization of a Highway Department.

Mr. Mark W. Nelson, Surveys and Plans for Road Work.

Mr. Walter F. Wilson, Town Roads.

Mr. M. J. Adams, Road Drainage, Preparation of Sub-Grades and Water-Bound Macadam.

Mr. H. S. Mattimore, Road Material Available in New York State and its Adaptability for Different Types of Construction.

Mr. Howard N. Smith, Surface Treatments and Bituminous Construction.

Dr. L. I. Hewes, Gravel Roads, Sand Clay Roads, Road Economics.

Mr. O. L. Grover, Concrete Structures, Culverts and Bridges.

Mr. H. E. Hiltz, Cost and Economy of Concrete Roads, Standard Recommended Practices for Construction of Concrete Roads.

Mr. Will P. Blair, Manufacture and Inspection of Paving Brick. Construction of Brick Pavements.

Mr. J. S. Miller, Jr., The Mining and Refining of Lake Asphalts and the Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Asphalt for Paving Purposes.

Mr. Geo. P. Hemstreet, Asphalt Block Pavement.

Mr. Wm. C. Perkins, Proper Construction of Brick Pavements.

Professor A. A. Young, Public Borrowings for Road Building.

Professor Heinrich Ries, Prospecting for Road Material.

Professor H. S. Jacoby, Masonry and Foundations.

Professor C. L. Crandall, Inspection of Bridges.

Professor F. A. Barnes, Cost Keeping and Management.

To each of these gentlemen the College wishes to express its appreciation of service rendered. The subjects treated were timely ones and admirably handled. From the expressions of opinion coming from the visitors, I feel confident in saying the school was a success. The college expects to repeat it the coming year. The lectures have been reported in full in the Cornell Civil Engineer, which is deserving of praise for its good work.

Professor Charles Lee Crandall, who has been a member of the teaching staff of the college since 1874, retires at the end of the present year. It is with many regrets that his associates see him go. By his devotion to his work, his universal



love for students and his untiring energy for the betterment of higher education, he has made for himself a record that will be cherished by all who have had the good fortune to know him.

Professor Crandall entered Cornell University on the opening of its doors for instruction, October 7, 1868, and graduated with the degree of B.C.E. in June, 1872. He obtained his C.E. degree in 1876, and his M.C.E. degree in 1908.

During his senior year he was an assistant in the office of a local architect, for such time as he could spare from his university work, and continued in this position after his graduation until April of 1873. He then engaged in railroad work for the New York, Boston and Montreal Railroad Company, and was located at Carmel, N. Y. The general business depression, the result of the panic of 1873, caused the suspension of this project, and he returned to the University in December of that year to pursue graduate work.

The marked increase in the number of Civil Engineering students in the early seventies necessitated an increase in the instructing staff of the college. Professor Crandall was chosen and took up his duties as an Instructor, April 9, or the beginning of the third term, of the school year 1873-74. His service has been continuous with a record for fidelity to a chosen profession seldom equalled and certainly never exceeded. I might say that he has known the work of the college intimately from its very beginning to the present time, which covers a period of forty-seven years. He has always stood for high ideals and for thoroughness in student work. The example set by him in activity and industry, for he is never idle, has been the making of many an alumnus of the college.

The college wishes him many happy years to come, knowing full well that it will always hold his keen interest in its progress and welfare.

The first duty of the College is, of course, that of giving instruction. By close observation, I find that nothing is more conducive to arousing the interest of the student than scientific research. Every effort should be made, therefore, to enlarge and better equip our laboratories in order to further this interest. It is hoped the day is not far distant when the college can have a new and larger Lincoln Hall, and a new and larger Hydraulic Laboratory, that it may better meet the demands of both instruction and research.

Respectfully submitted,

E. E. HASKELL,

Dean of the College of Civil Engineering.

## APPENDIX XI

### REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE SIBLEY COLLEGE OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit this report of some of the important things that have occurred, outside of regular routine work, during the past year in Sibley College.

## ATTENDANCE

The number of students in Sibley College has decreased since 1909-10.\*

The reports of the Registrar show the following totals:

1911-12 .....	1020
1912-13 .....	956
1913-14 .....	902
1914-15 .....	927

This record seems to show that the combination of causes that has produced the decrease in attendance has reached its maximum effect, and it seems probable that the college is entering upon a period of slow, steady growth.

In so far as the decrease in attendance of the past few years is a result of increase in stricter enforcement of entrance requirements, and of maintenance of a higher standard of scholarship in the college, the result has been salutary; for it has insured the fitness of students for the work and has increased the efficiency of instruction.

## INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING

In the reports for the two past years mention was made of the desirability of a course, leading to a degree, that would give adequate training for commercial work related to engineering. During the present year Professor Kimball has made a very satisfactory solution of this problem which has led to the establishment of a new department of Industrial Engineering as given in the Announcement for 1915-16. Students electing the work of this department follow the regular course for three years; but they are required also to complete the course in Economics, taken regularly by seniors, by the end of their junior year. In their senior year these students take three of the courses of the regular schedule, but special lecture and drafting room courses in industrial administration and design are arranged for them in the college, and they are also required to take six hours in the first term and four hours in the second term in courses that are prescribed for them in the department of Economics of the College of Arts and Sciences.

It is believed that this course will meet the growing demand for training that shall fit men for commercial and executive positions in modern industry.

## FELLOWSHIPS

The industrial fellowship for the investigation of Portland cement concrete, mentioned in the report of last year, was continued until the completion in February of the one year term for which it was established. Notable accomplishment resulted from this work which has been fully reported in a series of articles published in the *Engineering Record* of January, February and March of the current year. The fellowship was financed by the Raymond Concrete Pile Company of New York City, and the work was ably planned, directed and recorded by Nathan C. Johnson, M.E. Sibley College, '06.

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\*Probable causes for this decrease were discussed in my report two years ago.



The work of this fellowship shows that very important industrial advances may be made by combining the resources of engineering organizations and technical schools.

The holder of the Edgar J. Meyer Fellowship has been engaged during the past year on the design, construction and test of burners for crude oil supplied under low pressure and atomized by air under such pressures as may be produced by ordinary forge blowers. This work is still in progress.

Professor Upton's research work on fatigue of metals—briefly discussed in last year's report—has progressed satisfactorily. An improved design for the fatigue machine has been made by Professor Upton and is being executed in the Sibley Shops under his direction. The old machine has been in use for instruction of classes during the current year except for the final six weeks of the session, when it was used upon three investigations:

1. A study of cast aluminum bronzes to determine: a. their value in comparison to other bronzes, and b. the best heat treatment for aluminum bronzes to produce high strength combined with toughness.
2. A study of the effect upon the life of a test piece of breaking the surface by punch marks.
3. A study of the effect of changing the dimensions of cross-section of test piece.

The new machine is designed for higher speed—up to 1000 r. p. m.—and for the first time will give data for endurance curves to one hundred million continuous cycles. With these curves known it will be possible, for the first time, to predict, from short fatigue tests at high stress, the behavior of material at low stress. This investigation will be carried on during the coming summer.

The Research department in general has developed satisfactorily this year and many important special investigations have been carried forward.

The commercial work done in the department increases yearly and has become an important source of reputation and revenue for the college.

#### GIFTS

Mr. Hiram W. Sibley has furnished \$3,000 this year for increase and maintenance of equipment. This is the second installment of his timely gift of \$10,000 which has made it possible to replace outworn and obsolete machinery of the laboratories with machines of the latest design. This gift has been of greatest service in maintaining the standards of Sibley College.

The Edison Illuminating Company of Detroit, through its president, Mr. Alex. Dow, recently presented to Sibley College a large three cylinder pumping engine with capacity of 300 gallons a minute against a 250 ft. head. This pump is in process of erection and will be used regularly next year in the senior mechanical laboratory course.

It is a cause of great satisfaction to all who are interested in Sibley College that Professor Alexander M. Gray has been appointed head professor of Electrical Engineering.

Professor Gray holds the B.S. degree from the University of Edinburgh, a technical degree from McGill University and he has been a member of the engineering faculty at McGill for some years. He spent about nine years in the

employ of the Bullock and Allis-Chalmers Companies at Cincinnati and Milwaukee and hence is familiar with the electrical engineering practice of the United States. Professor Gray has recently published an excellent text on Elementary Electrical Engineering, and it is believed that his coming to Sibley means a new and more effective era for the Electrical department.

Since 1913 Professor Karapetoff has filled very satisfactorily the difficult position as acting head professor of this department. He is glad of this opportunity to devote his entire time to advanced teaching and research and the college is most fortunate in holding him for this work.

The most pressing needs of Sibley College to-day, are I believe:

1. Change of instructorships to assistant professorships to give an increased proportion of permanent members of the faculty with resulting increase in excellence of instruction.

2. A new mechanical laboratory building in the style of Rand Hall, to replace the old, obsolete shop building, to give this very important department adequate housing and to maintain the standing of the College among its many strong competitors.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT W. SMITH,

Dean of the Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering.

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## APPENDIX XII

### REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

To the President of the University:

SIR: I beg to make the following report of the work of the School of Education for the year 1914-15.

The work has been under somewhat trying circumstances, but with the earnest and hearty co-operation of all persons interested, has gone much better than might have been anticipated.

Dean Creighton has been very generous with constant advice and encouragement, and no less by his personal conduct of a Seminary in the Philosophy of Education throughout the year. Dr. W. K. Wright, Instructor in Philosophy carried the two large Junior courses in History of Education, and in the Principles of Education through the year with marked success. Dr. Wright has taken an active personal interest in the work, and in the individual students. We have had the assistance also of Dr. Alma Thorne, who has brought to the work, not only her trained abilities as a student and thinker, but also her knowledge of actual educational conditions derived from practical experience as a high school teacher.

Assistant Professor Fraser, who took up the work formerly carried by Dr. Whipple, has proved himself an active and energetic teacher. His interest in the work and in the students has not been confined to the routine of the classroom. He has taken pains to become acquainted with them personally and has given them efficient aid in organizing an Educational Club. Dr. Fraser has



given a special course of lectures for the benefit of prospective teachers who are now students in the College of Agriculture. The needs of these students present a problem, as the necessary schedule by which they work is so different from that of students in the College of Arts and Sciences as to make a common hour for lectures almost impossible.

Most welcome has been the taking up of the educational work in the College of Agriculture by Professor Works. We have long waited for co-operation from the side of that college in the work of training teachers for schools in our villages and smaller cities. The efficient character of the teaching of Professor Works, his strong personality, his enthusiasm and earnestness all show clearly that we did well to wait until we could have him. The spirit of co-operation between the colleges is fine, and promises excellent results for the future.

We had a series of six lectures by Supt. Hervey of the Auburn Public Schools in which practical aspects of teaching were presented in a very straight forward and convincing way. Dr. Hervey made many excellent suggestions in his advice and counsel to young teachers. This course of lectures supplied in a way a thing which we have so greatly needed, but made all the more evident the fact that our great lack in the training of graduates who will teach is some way by which they may obtain practice teaching under expert supervision. The problem is a difficult one, and not at Cornell alone. At some places a solution is attempted by the maintenance of a model school. This is not a satisfactory or final solution. Such a school does not, and cannot, reproduce the conditions under which public school teaching must be done and to the extent of its failure to reproduce these conditions it furnishes an inadequate substitute for public school teaching. The most likely solution would seem to be the arrangement by which practice teaching might be done in a public high school, but there are many difficulties in bringing this about.

The call for Cornell graduates, who have proved good students and who have made a systematic preparation for teaching, continues without diminution. No small proportion of my time is given to correspondence and personal interviews about recommending teachers. I am pleased to note that salaries for high school teaching are much improved this year, particularly in the case of beginners. Especially strong this year is the call for young men well equipped to teach science. The candidates available are very few. At the most not more than one to ten needed. It is in many ways a misfortune that Cornell is not more widely represented, especially by men, in the faculties of our good high schools and private preparatory schools. I hope that with the higher standard of scholarship, and with the necessarily increased pay which seems likely to come before long, more Cornell men will follow teaching as a profession.

So far as possible in view of my full schedule of teaching during the year I have attended meetings of teachers, and visited high schools.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE P. BRISTOL,

Director of the School of Education.

## APPENDIX XIII

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE SUMMER SESSION

To the President of the University:

SIR: I beg to submit my tenth annual report as Director of the Summer Session, July 6 to August 13, 1915. While the entire work of the Summer Session was announced in one pamphlet, and has been carried forward harmoniously, the courses in the State College of Agriculture have been entirely under the direction of Professor George A. Works, and no part of this report except where specifically stated, deals with the work of that college.

## TEACHING STAFF—ARTS AND SCIENCES

One hundred persons gave instruction, of whom 80 are members of the regular teaching force of the University, and 20 were invited from outside. New teachers this year, other than members of the regular staff, are: Darwin L. Bardwell, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, New York City; Leila M. Bartholomew, Teacher of Music, Ithaca, N. Y.; H. S. Buschek, Teacher of German, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute; Hamlin E. Cogswell, Director Normal Conservatory of Music, Indiana, Pa.; John W. Hall, Teacher of Singing, New York City; Enid Merrill, Teacher of Physical Training, Brookline, Mass.; Irving E. Miller, Assistant Professor of Philosophy, University of Rochester; Ardra Soule, Teacher of Physical Training, Hingham, Mass.

It was a matter of great regret that Dr. Frederic Montesper, who had been with us several summers, was prevented by illness from keeping his engagement for the present summer. Dr. Montesper's fine character, liberal education, thorough training both in theory and in practice as a teacher, made him a valued member of our summer staff. He organized and developed to a high degree of efficiency that very difficult thing, a good teachers' training course.

That "the teachers make the school" is as true of a Summer Session as of any other educational organization. What success the Session has, and the all but universal expressions of satisfaction on the part of its students warrants our belief that it is decidedly successful,—this success is due to the faithful, interested and efficient work of the faculty.

## ATTENDANCE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Teaching staff .....	99	101	105	100	145	150
Number of students .....	987	1029	1053	1098	1436	1510
Cornell students of previous year .....	387	404	405	411	510	484
Former Cornell students .....	130	139	195	193	292	336
Graduates of Cornell University .....	37	28	34	57	60	62
Graduates from other colleges .....	145	185	172	222	203	242
Non-graduates from other colleges .....	136	129	137	144	210	194
New York State .....	428	424	467	469	721	819
Outside New York State .....	559	605	586	629	715	690



## NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF TEACHERS IN ATTENDANCE

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Whole number . . . . .	377	400	437	598	602	695
Teaching in Colleges . . . . .	26	41	30	42	38	57
Normal Schools . . . . .	15	13	10	21	13	19
High Schools . . . . .	160	161	166	186	166	230
Elementary Schools . . . . .	134	100	135	236	255	243
Private Schools . . . . .	3	6	15	23	11	30
Superintendence and Supervision . . . . .	39	79	81	90	97	116

The following figures show the development in ten years:

	1906	1915
Number of students . . . . .	642	1510
Cornell students of previous year . . . . .	225	484
Graduates of Cornell University . . . . .	23	62
Graduates of other colleges . . . . .	129	242
Non-graduates of other colleges . . . . .	70	194
Teachers . . . . .	265	695

## THE SUMMER SESSION AND GRADUATE WORK

The appeal of the Summer Session to college graduates, mainly teachers who wish to direct their work toward an advanced degree, and who must because of their employment during the Winter confine their systematic study largely to the Summer Session, has been increased this year by legislation of the graduate faculty taken last Spring. By this legislation, the residence requirement for the degree of Master of Arts may now be fulfilled by attendance during four Summer Sessions, instead of five, as heretofore. Candidates for this degree who are in residence during summer sessions only are required to continue their work during the Winter under the direction of the chairman of the special committee in each case. This action was taken after full discussion of its merits, and it is a satisfaction to know that those members of the faculty with personal experience in teaching summer session students were heartily in favor of the movement. This Summer, Bertha A. Merrill, B.L., Smith College, the first person to receive the degree under the new conditions, was promoted in the Department of Romance Languages after presentation of the usual thesis. Her examination was attended by six professors, and I think no one has any fear that the standard for the degree will be lowered by the privilege thus given to students in the summer.

More and more is the possession of the Master's degree prized by teachers in our public schools. In some city systems advance in standing and in pay is dependent upon it. I have seen no indication on the part of any candidate of a disposition to shirk the full measure of work required for the degree, and believe that there will be a steadily increasing number of applicants willing to meet the requirements in every respect.

## TEACHERS IN UNDERGRADUATE COURSES

The experience of this year shows clearer than ever that the opportunity of the Summer Session is thoroughly appreciated by capable and energetic teachers who for various reasons have failed to obtain a college degree. Coming somewhat later in life than the average high school graduate to a realization of the value of college study, they find in the Summer Session the only means of securing it. The

provision by which one of the four years for the A.B. degree may be satisfied by attendance during four summer sessions, coupled with the possibility in most cases of admission of such teachers to second-year standing, enables them to obtain the A.B. degree by attendance through two full academic years in addition to their summer work. These people are a credit to us as students and as graduates. No university can afford to turn from its doors people of this type, and the Summer Session makes it possible for Cornell to welcome them. We have had this summer, as usual, undergraduates from other colleges. The motives for their attendance are as varied as those which keep our own students here in the summer. We note, however, with satisfaction, the decrease in the number of undergraduates who attend in the summer solely because of failures incurred during the regular year. The statistics which give the number of Cornell students of the previous year fail to show what all members of the teaching staff realize, that the number of students who have failed is decreasing. This is a positive gain for the University community in more ways than one.

#### SPECIFIC COMMENT

One of the best helps this year has been the presence and work of Dr. Edith H. Matzke, Medical Adviser to Women. All women students in the Summer Session have had the opportunity of careful examination by her and a large number have availed themselves of it. She has, further, kept office hours for consultation through the Session and in this way has been of great service. Dr. Matzke's experience and personality, no less than her medical knowledge, enabled her to gain the confidence of the women from the start. I cannot overstate the value of her service. Realization of what she has done causes wonder that we have been able to get along so many seasons without her.

Our German house, in which an atmosphere of German speech is maintained, has been filled to its capacity and it is certain that the undertaking has passed the experimental stage. It is evident, too, that a French house is needed, and hopefully one may be put into operation next summer. The strong insistence at present on ability to speak the foreign language one is teaching brings appreciation by ambitious teachers of the advantages offered by residence in such a house, and by common tables in the dining halls where a foreign language alone is permitted.

The continued success of the Department of Music under the tireless direction of Professor Dann has brought the numbers to a point which taxes our ability to care for them. Classes in music must, of necessity, be kept somewhat by themselves. We have received most considerate and courteous treatment from professors in various buildings, but the possibilities for further class rooms are very limited. Of the value of the work and of its importance to the great field of public education there can be no question. Cornell is recognized the country over as the one place for this work and we must in some way find adequate room for it.

#### GENERAL COMMENT

As usual, open public lectures have been given on Monday evenings. This year they have dealt with the art and civilization of some Italian cities, with one evening devoted exclusively to Dante. Dr. Homer B. Sprague gave three lectures with the same eloquence and enthusiasm which has won him friends in previous



years. The various departments have also offered public lectures on themes related to their own subjects. It is possible that this latter group supplies adequately the need for general lectures. With the development of the different departments, students find more and more sufficient scope for their activity within the bounds of the department itself. On the other hand, the awakened social interest which is so marked a characteristic of the school teacher to-day brought crowded houses to listen to Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver, and Mr. W. R. George of the George Junior Republic.

The two organs have been used alternately on Tuesday and Thursday evenings through the Session, and the annual concert of the Department of Music was, as usual, the event of universal interest. We have been fortunate in freedom from accidents and from serious illness. The efficient management of the Infirmary under Miss Sutherland has been a real boon to the small number of students who have been sick. We look back upon the Session as one of useful service to the cause of education.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE P. BRISTOL,

Director of the Summer Session.

## APPENDIX XIV

### REPORT OF THE ADVISER OF WOMEN

To the President of the University:

SIR: As Adviser of Women I beg leave to submit the following report for the year 1914-15:

#### ATTENDANCE

The year shows again a considerable increase in the number of women students. The total attendance for the year (excluding duplicates) was 630, an increase of 96, or 18%, over the preceding year. The subjoined table shows the increase in attendance during the last six years, as well as the distribution of women students among the colleges.

Year	Grad.	Arts	Law	Med.	V. M.	Ag.	Arch.	Total	Dup.	Net total
1909-10 . . .	52	274	1	25	1	57	5	415	18	397
1910-11 . . .	64	262	1	27		90	4	448	20	428
1911-12 . . .	70	244	1	21		121	2	459	12	447
1912-13 . . .	60	233	3	17		169	3	485	19	466
1913-14 . . .	56	244	2	25		213	4	544	10	534
1914-15 . . .	62	293	4	29		255	2	645	15	630

Of the 630 women registered during the year 21 were in the medical college in New York City, leaving a total of 609 registered in Ithaca. This is exclusive of the summer session and of the winter course in agriculture. It will be noted that the registration of women in the College of Arts and Sciences, which had been

slowly but steadily declining since 1907-8 and which made only a slight gain last year, shows a noticeable increase this year, the gain being greater here than in the College of Agriculture.

Of the total number registered during the year not all are in residence at any one time. Of the 609 registered in Ithaca during the year there were registered at the office of the Adviser of Women during the first semester 569 and during the second 566, distributed according to residence as follows:

	1st Semester	2d Semester
Sage College.....	175	167
Prudence Risley Hall.....	147	147
Total in dormitories.....	322	314
At home.....	92	94
Approved houses.....	48	51
Working in private families.....	32	32
With relatives.....	25	25
Scattered.....	50	50
Total outside.....	247	252
	569 569	566 566

#### HOUSING

With the increase in the number of women students the problem of housing and supervision again becomes a difficult one. We had expected that Prudence Risley Hall would provide sufficient dormitory accommodation to meet our needs for at least a few years. It actually did so for only one year. As the applications from this year's entering class came in, it became evident that our housing facilities would again be inadequate and that we must again resort to a system of "approved" rooming houses in the town. By the time the University opened in September six such houses had been accepted and a number of places had been found in private families for groups of two or three girls each. This accounts for the unusually large number of students designated in the table above as "scattered."

With now and then individual exceptions, this scattering of students in small groups is a highly undesirable arrangement, particularly since these groups, as is inevitable under our present arrangements, are made up almost exclusively of new students. Proper supervision of such groups becomes a practical impossibility, even though the efforts of University officials are supplemented by those of upper-class advisers, honor societies, and the student government association. It is essential not only to the success of student government but to that of the individual student as well, that the whole incoming group of students shall be assimilated as quickly as possible into the student body, and that the best traditions and ideals that control student conduct shall become rapidly and surely effective in their lives. This process of assimilation, difficult enough even under the most favorable housing conditions—particularly where the new group constitutes as it does here a full third of the whole body and is made up of eager, enthusiastic and inexperienced young persons, full of a sense of their new liberties—becomes much more difficult and necessarily much slower when the class is broken into small scattered groups that can be brought together only by the most strenuous efforts.



It is much to be desired that, if we must face, as we probably must, a permanent inadequacy of dormitory facilities, some satisfactory arrangement should be made by which the care and supervision of the University residence hall may be given to the young and inexperienced student rather than to her upperclass mentor.

#### UNIVERSITY RESIDENCE HALLS

Prudence Risley Hall continues to be a source of satisfaction as a comfortable and beautiful home for our women students. The repairs and improvements on the first floor of Sage College authorized last year were not completed until after the Christmas recess. When completed, however, they proved most satisfactory. The removal of the business office and of the office of the Adviser of Women from the main corridor to what was formerly a part of the botany lecture room, and the replacement of the central stairway with an attractive reception room have been particularly fortunate.

These improvements have gone far toward equalizing the attractiveness of the two residence halls. Other changes, however, which were discussed and tentatively planned at the time these improvements were authorized have not yet been undertaken. It is to be hoped that some of them at least need not be much longer delayed. Particularly is this true of the renovation of the bath rooms and the installation of additional fire escapes.

So far as I can learn the service furnished by the business management has been on the whole satisfactory. Complaints, particularly about food, have come to me from time to time. Each time I have insisted on having the complaint made specific and have then made inquiry of other persons concerning it. In most cases I found that the item condemned by one person was particularly commended by another. After an experience of some years in dealing with matters of this sort I am persuaded that the individual or institution that undertakes to furnish such service at moderate cost for considerable numbers of persons must face an "irreducible minimum" of complaint. I am inclined to think that the present management is giving the best service that can be given under the conditions imposed.

The plan of making a uniform charge for residence adopted at the beginning of last year is apparently giving entire satisfaction. I have heard no suggestion either from the students or from the business management that any variation from it is desirable.

If I were asked what sort of housing provision would meet the most urgent need among women students immediately, I should say: some sort of co-operative house where the cost of residence, including room, board and laundry, should not exceed two hundred dollars per year and should fall below that figure if possible, the house to be located in the immediate vicinity of one of the university residence halls for women, to be fireproof, to be thoroughly well furnished, and to be administered by the University as a part of its system of residential halls, a part of the reduction in cost of operation to be met by utilizing the labor of the residents, the rest to be met out of the endowment that would be a necessary part of any such provision.

Each year there apply to me for assistance a large number of young women, many of them holders of state scholarships, whose resources, while not sufficient to meet the full cost of residence at the University without self-help, are still not

so limited as to demand the sacrifice involved in earning both board and room in a private family, which is almost the only type of position open to the entering student. If young women of this class, who have given evidence in the secondary school of marked general ability, could be freed in some such way as I have suggested from a portion of the burden of self support and could be given the advantage of residence among their college mates in a college home so administered, I have no question that such a gift would prove from the point of view of society as a whole a very profitable investment.

#### STUDENT GOVERNMENT

Under the leadership of an unusually able president, Miss Rose Boochever, student government made marked progress during the year. Up to this year the Adviser of Women and the Wardens had attended all meetings of the executive committee of the Association and the Wardens had been present at the meetings of their respective house committees. It seemed to me at the beginning of this year that this was no longer necessary or desirable. Announcement was made therefore that while the Adviser and Wardens would be ready at any time to give their counsel and assistance and would be glad to attend any meeting on request, they would not attend unless specially requested to do so or unless they themselves had some matter in particular to bring before the committee. The effect of this has been, as I felt certain that it would be, to increase among the students the sense of their own responsibility for the success of student government.

Our Association decided this year to withdraw from the conference of the Eastern Association, made up very largely of the representatives of separate women's colleges or affiliated women's colleges, and to become a member of the Middle Western Intercollegiate Association, made up almost if not quite exclusively of coeducational institutions. This body met this year in November at Northwestern University, and we sent, as usual, two representatives. While membership in the Middle Western Conference will necessitate a somewhat heavier drain on the rather slender financial resources of our association on account of the greater distance to which we shall usually have to send representatives, there is no question of its greater value to our work. Our representatives came back full of new ideas and enthusiasm and with a clearer vision of the possibilities open to such an association. Under the inspiration of the Conference the Association entered at once upon several new undertakings, the most significant of which was probably the vocational conference held early in May.

#### THE VOCATIONAL CONFERENCE

This conference, the first of the kind held here, was conducted according to the plan worked out at the University of Wisconsin, where it has become an annual event. A committee of the Student Government Association was appointed, with Miss Ruth Darville as chairman, to make all the arrangements. Information was obtained as to what vocational fields the majority of the women students wished to hear discussed, and correspondence was opened through my office with women prominent in these fields. Arrangements were made with five speakers, and printed programs were prepared. Two afternoons and evenings were selected for the conference and it was arranged with each speaker that she was to give an



address of about three-quarters of an hour in length and was to meet afterward in private conference such girls as wished to talk with her further.

The conference was opened by Miss Mary S. Snow, research secretary of the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations in New York, with a general talk on vocations other than teaching, with special emphasis on secretarial work and landscape art. The other fields discussed were newspaper and magazine work by Mrs. William Brown Meloney, editor of the *Womans' Magazine*, who was the first woman to win a place on the staff of the New York *Sun*; the civil service, federal, state and municipal, with special emphasis on the municipal civil service in New York by Mrs. Anna Martin Crocker, Cornell '08, now a civil service examiner in New York; the field of nursing, by Miss Amy Hilliard, state inspector of nurses' training schools; and the work of the Y. W. C. A. Secretary, by Miss Edith M. Stanton of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association.

The conference proved in every way extremely successful. The attendance was excellent in spite of the fact that it came late in the year when students were already feeling the pressure of approaching examinations; and the very large number of students who sought further private conference with the speakers gave additional evidence of real interest. Immediately at the close of the conference plans were made to hold another next year as early as possible in the fall in order that it may assist in providing guidance in the selection of next year's courses. The officers of the Student Government Association expressed warm appreciation of the kindness of the University in paying the travelling expenses of four of the speakers. Without this financial assistance the conference probably could not have been held this year.

#### HEALTH

In the matter of the health of the women students I feel that with the appointment of Dr. Edith Matzke as Medical Adviser we have entered upon a new era. I cannot speak in too emphatic terms of the value of her work. This year has been for her a year of beginnings and has been beset with difficulties of various kinds, but she has won the complete confidence of the whole body of women students and has awakened in them a vital sense of their individual and social responsibility for their health and for their consequent efficiency. Under her influence there is coming about a changed attitude in regard to exercise and physical training and a right perspective in the student view of athletic sports. I have dwelt in previous reports upon the regrettable loss of time on the part of women students sent into the Infirmary with illnesses easily preventable by means of a rational hygiene. I confidently expect that under Dr. Matzke's direction this waste will be largely prevented. It is earnestly to be hoped that every opportunity may be given her for the realization of the ideals toward which she is striving.

Dr. Matzke will make her own report in detail in regard to the health of the women, so that it is only necessary to add here that there have been very few cases of serious illness, about the usual number of operations for appendicitis (all successful), and no epidemics.

#### UPPERCLASS ADVISORY SYSTEM

The upper class advisory system, inaugurated four or five years ago, while it is not yet perfect in its operation, is nevertheless fairly effective. This year at the

annual "get wise" meeting held at the close of registration week, every new student then registered appeared under the guidance of her upper class adviser to receive her formal welcome into the college community and to learn from the lips of representatives of the various extra-curricular activities the purposes and ideals animating these organizations. As the year advances and the combined pressure of academic work and extra-curricular-activities exhausts the scant leisure of the student, it is inevitable that some of these advisers should rather lose sight of their "advisees." On the whole, however, the upperclass women take this responsibility seriously and discharge it conscientiously.

#### EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

There has been during the year a marked development of extra-curricular activities among the women. While such a tendency unquestionably needs safeguarding in certain directions, the question as to whether it is on the whole to be encouraged or checked depends upon local conditions. The shafts of criticism levelled at extra-curricular activities have struck them at two vulnerable points—their tendency to usurp in the affections of the student the place that should be held only by his academic work; and the poor quality, from the intellectual, æsthetic, or recreational point of view, of their product. Whenever the attractions of the side shows, to use President Wilson's figure, overshadow those of the main tent; or whenever the result attained is professionalism instead of recreation, low class vaudeville and musical comedy or coarse buffoonery and literary twaddle instead of serious—even if immature—dramatic or literary expression, the time has unquestionably come to "do something about it."

It is not unfair to say that it is very largely the excesses of the men's colleges and of the men students in co-educational colleges that have precipitated the criticism. In women's colleges the close contact with the faculty that generally prevails subjects all student activities to the acid test of faculty opinion and keeps them within bounds. In the co-educational colleges, on the other hand, the inferiority of the women students in numbers and generally also in initiative, together with a profound fear of making themselves conspicuous, the result of age-long repression, has resulted in assigning to them only a very minor place or no place at all in the "life" of the institution. The consequence is that while they have, on the one hand, escaped sharing with their brothers responsibility for the conditions criticised, they have on the other been deprived, or to put it more accurately, perhaps, have deprived themselves—of the training in independence, initiative, self-confidence, and executive power unquestionably obtainable from the successful prosecution of such undertakings.

It is only within the last few years that the women of the co-educational colleges have begun to express themselves, tentatively and with much hesitation, through activities of their own. It was quite to be expected that some of these earliest efforts at self-expression should be too closely imitative of masculine models to be altogether attractive. That was a necessary step on the way toward true self-expression on the part of the feminine portion of the student community. With a growing consciousness of their own powers, however, there is coming a growing courage to be themselves; and I believe that we may expect to see within the next few years the development among women students of activities that will constitute a real contribution to the "life" of the community. What I mean is



well illustrated by the May fête given this year for the first time,—crude in detail, to be sure, because of insufficient preparation, but holding the promise of finer things for the future. It is my conviction that activities of this sort on the part of women students, with proper safeguards for the individual student against over-indulgence, should receive hearty encouragement. Perhaps it should be added that experience seems to indicate that participation in separate activities is the best corrective yet discovered for the tendency against which co-educational institutions must still be on their guard—the tendency among students of both sexes to let sex attraction distract from the ends sought at college.

In closing this report I wish to express my appreciation for the loyal assistance so freely given by the Wardens of the residence halls, Mrs. Barbour and Miss Nye. To them I am indebted for many valuable suggestions in regard to the work of the year and for hearty co-operation in all undertakings in behalf of the students

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE S. MARTIN,

University Adviser of Women.

## APPENDIX XV

### REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my nineteenth annual report as Registrar of the University. The report covers the academic year 1914-15, including the Summer Session of 1915.

#### THE YEAR

	Days in Session	Sun- days	Holi- days	Vaca- tion	Total
First term, Sept. 21-Feb. 3 . . . . .	103	17	3	..	123
First term, vacation, Feb. 4, 5 . . . . .	..	..	..	2	2
Christmas vacation, Dec. 23-Jan. 4 . . . . .	..	..	..	13	13
Second term, Feb. 8-June 16 . . . . .	105	18	1	..	124
Easter vacation, April 1-April 7 . . . . .	..	..	..	7	7
Summer vacation, June 17-July 4 . . . . .	..	..	..	18	18
Summer Session, July 5-Aug. 13 . . . . .	35	5	..	..	40
Summer vacation, Aug. 14-Sept. 27 . . . . .	..	..	..	44	44

In addition to the 243 days in session given above, the University Library was open every day in the year except holidays and there was no time during the year when college activities entirely ceased. The shops and some of the laboratories were also open during nearly all the vacation period for special work.

#### STUDENTS

The table given on page lix, which shows the attendance for 1914-15, gives the number of students who have received instruction this year, including those in

the 1915 Summer Session, in the 1915 Summer School in Agriculture, in the 1915 Summer Graduate work, and Third Term Graduate work, in the 1914-15 Winter Courses in Agriculture, and in the Third Term in Agriculture, but excluding duplicates, as 6,891 an increase over last year's attendance of 394.

The accompanying table shows the attendance in each course since the opening of the University in 1868. Previous to 1897 optional and special students were separately tabulated, but now these are distributed as far as possible among the groups to which they belong.

The attendance for the year is the largest in the history of the University and the increase in the number of regular students this year is 330. Special attention is called to the fact that the above table includes short winter and summer course students only as separately tabulated.

#### MATRICULATES

The following table shows that 2491 students have registered during the present year for the first time. The table also shows the method of admission. Students entering for the first time in the Summer Session and in the Summer School in Agriculture are not considered as matriculates, but for convenience are listed in this table.

Graduates.....	84	Coll Ent. Board Exams.....	27
Advanced standing.....	269	Medical (N. Y. City).....	82
Regents' credentials.....	494	Medical (Ithaca).....	00
School certificates.....	647	Veterinary students.....	42
By examination.....	9	Summer session (1915).....	501
As special students.....	104	Summer School in Agr. (1915)....	220
		Summer Graduate work 1915....	12
Total .....		2491	

The small number entering by some of the above methods is due to the fact that two or more methods have been combined in a single case, the student, however, being listed in the group to which the major portion of his entrance belongs.

#### ADMISSION FROM OTHER COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

The Registrar has charge of all credentials presented by applicants coming from other institutions. This system has given uniformity of action on similar certificates when the applicants enter different colleges at this University.

In the following lists should be included properly a number of cases of special students, who coming from other colleges, would have been eligible for admission to advanced standing. Such students, however, preferred to be admitted as specials. Some later changed to a regular course but are not included in these tables.

The number of students admitted to advanced standing as candidates for the first degree during the past twenty-nine years, is, as nearly as may be ascertained, as follows: The former courses in Chemistry, Pharmacy, Medical Preparatory, and Optional have been omitted from the table but the numbers have been retained in the totals:



TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN EACH COURSE SINCE THE OPENING OF THE UNIVERSITY IN 1868

	68-69	69-70	70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	79-80	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15					
Graduate School																																																				
*Optional Arts and Sciences	81	159	164	146	138	133	61	13	23	30	21	9	14	22	30	21	33	35	41	52	60	70	84	133	170	240	185	145	161	161	166	190	174	205	180	201	197	211	232	230	249	310	309	372	383	382	383	304				
Arts	40	45	41	36	34	27	30	43	33	46	60	69	52	40	33	30	30	33	34	77	98	129	143	171	174	186	152	166	209	221	624	631	680	755	831	705	734	684	705	748	820	902	970	1017	1031	1112	1194	1204				
Letters																				82	80	97	117	99	95	82	85	65	50	27																						
Literature																																																				
Philosophy	28	44	37	25			12	17	29	9	23	22	32	17	11	14	23	28	58	67	58	57	77	104	111	121	137	155	157																							
History and Political Science																																																				
Mathematics																																																				
Science and Letters	143	206	228	206	50	122	145	201	147	139	152	140	110	107	109	116	106	122																																		
Science																																																				
Natural History	14	10	10	14	15	6	16	17	20	20	15	16	9	7	9	14	12	14																																		
Chemistry	10	4	8	13	10	16	18	10	12	9	6	2	6	8	8	5	12	11	9	9	23	19	28																													
Medical Preparatory																																																				
Agriculture	30	24	20	13	15	7	18	17	20	42	41	35	26	17	15	13	20	23	38	116	141	186	170	2	254	303	250	221	209	245	467	501	571	601	601	792	801	964	1050	1096	1081	1127	1162	1186	1073	1020	956	902	927			
Mechanical Engineering																																																				
Mechanic Arts	27	12	24	15	24	38	58	50	54	44	33	29	33	31	34	37	63	69																																		
Electrical Engineering																																																				
Industrial Art																																																				
Civil Engineering	30	59	75	104	97	95	95	82	70	58	43	39	38	40	64	77	93	95	112	111	128	135	137	130	131	120	123	152	170	185	203	183	214	252	320	385	425	456	511	569	550	558	539	503	487	480						
Architecture																																																				
Law																																																				
Veterinary																																																				
Forestry																																																				
Medical																																																				
Pharmacy																																																				
Total excluding Duplicates	412	563	609	507	530	500	532	542	501	529	505	463	399	384	405	447	575	640	829	1022	1220	1320	1390	1538	1700	1680	1680	1702	1808	1835	2101	2299	2521	2845	3022	3091	3318	3461	3523	3734	3985	4227	4412	4596	4803	5015	5345					
†Summer Session																																																				
Summer Entomology																																																				
Summer Sch. in Med. (N.Y. City)																																																				
Summer Paleontology																																																				
Winter Agriculture																																																				
Winter Veterinary																																																				
Summer School in Agriculture																																																				
Graduate Work in Summer																																																				
Third Term Agriculture																																																				
Third Term Graduate																																																				

\*Includes those registered merely "Optional"; e.g. "Optional Agr.", "Sp. Agr.", etc., are counted in the course to which they belong. The classification of "Optionals" was always vague, and this accounts for the sudden fluctuations in that course which appear in the Catalogue.

<sup>1</sup>Summer Session of 1892.





Year	Arts	Phil.	Let.	Sci.	Agri.	Arch.	Civil Eng.	Mech. Eng.	For- estry	Law*	Vet.	Med.	No. of Cases
1886-87	2	8	1	4	1	4	6	18	..	..	..	..	50
1887-88	6	4	1	1	..	..	11	10	..	..	..	..	37
1888-89	5	..	6	6	1	2	12	21	..	..	..	..	58
1889-90	4	5	6	3	2	1	2	25	..	..	..	..	50
1890-91	8	8	2	4	1	..	14	28	..	..	..	..	65
1891-92	7	9	2	5	2	2	10	52	..	..	..	..	89
1892-93	6	6	1	8	..	6	11	44	..	..	..	..	87
1893-94	5	6	5	8	..	6	6	56	..	..	..	..	94
1894-95	4	2	3	3	2	3	6	44	..	..	..	..	71
1895-96	5	11	4	7	3	3	9	33	..	..	..	..	85
1896-97	10	4	2	4	3	3	11	42	..	12	5	..	100
1897-98	11	6	..	7	9	2	15	41	..	15	1	..	108
1898-99	27	6	1	7	5	3	16	56	2	6	3	2	134
1899-00	28	..	..	1	5	3	25	64	1	7	4	..	138
1900-01	37	..	..	..	4	6	6	64	3	10	2	2	134
1901-02	38	..	..	..	9	2	29	92	5	7	..	2	184
1902-03	33	..	..	..	8	2	24	105	9	12	1	..	194
1903-04	31	..	..	..	9	5	39	112	..	9	1	1	207
1904-05	29	..	..	..	9	5	44	101	..	3	..	..	191
1905-06	39	..	..	..	14	8	36	89	..	1	..	..	187
1906-07	40	..	..	..	19	5	55	86	..	15	..	..	220
1907-08	43	..	..	..	22	10	60	79	..	11	..	..	225
1908-09	37	..	..	..	21	10	53	71	..	5	1	5	203
1909-10	47	..	..	..	41	7	30	88	..	9	..	..	222
1910-11	41	..	..	..	44	8	44	47	..	11	..	..	195
1911-12	36	..	..	..	52	6	38	57	..	7	4	..	200
1912-13	57	..	..	..	76	8	39	44	..	7	1	..	232
1913-14	58	..	..	..	76	5	31	47	..	7	..	..	224
1914-15	70	..	..	..	87	5	42	51	..	7	1	6	269

\*No data prior to 1896-97.

Of the 269 admitted in 1914-15, 116 registered as freshmen, 84 as sophomores, 47 as juniors, and 22 as seniors.

During the last twenty-nine years there have been admitted from over 500 other institutions of collegiate rank, 4,253 students. The distribution of these students can be seen by reference to the table on page xciii of the Report for the year 1907-08.

#### ADMISSION ON SCHOOL CERTIFICATE, REGENTS' CREDENTIALS, AND EXAMINATIONS

The Registrar has charge of the credentials of those entering by school certificate, by Regents' credentials, and by examinations, including the examinations conducted by the College Entrance Examination Board.

During the last sixteen years the number of applicants admitted by school certificate, by Regents' credentials, and by examinations, has been as follows:

	'99-00	'00-1	'01-2	'02-3	'03-4	'04-5	'05-6	'06-7	'07-8	'08-9	'09-10	'10-11	'11-12	'12-13	'13-14	'14-15
Certificate .....	275	296	357	308	315	317	380	324	465	578	574	524	517	601	587	647
Regents .....	164	198	212	219	220	238	233	185	244	287	329	311	420	404	476	494
Examination .....	24	26	39	19	18	27	18	18	41	12	14	8	12	11	6	9
Coll. Ent. Exam. Bd. ..	..	..	9	11	20	27	29	37	33	23	27	14	18	13	14	27
N. Y. C. Ex. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .....	463	520	617	557	573	609	658	584	792	905	944	857	967	1029	1083	1177

The Regent's credentials mentioned above do not include medical and veterinary students certificates.

The discrepancy in numbers in the freshmen class compared with those given in the Catalogue, is due to students being there listed as freshmen because of some shortage when otherwise they belong to a higher class. In 1912-13 and thereafter, students are registered with the class with which they intend to graduate. The tables now give a clearer statement of the distribution by classes.

The small number credited to entrance by examination would become much larger if those taking a few examinations to make up a shortage in another group were included. It is not unusual to have a student enter partly by certificate, partly by examination, and partly by College Board examination. The combining of school with Regents' credentials, however, is not a common method of admission and is employed only in very exceptional cases.

It should be noted that the number entering entirely by our examinations is small. Entrance examinations are held at Ithaca at the beginning of the second term and as students may graduate at midyear a considerable number are enabled to enter at that time and save a half year. Students who complete the requirement for their degrees may graduate at the end of the first term, at the end of the summer vacation, or in June at the end of the academic year. Thirty-four received degrees in September, 1912, fifty-five in September, 1913, eighty-five in February, 1913, seventy-one in February, 1914, fifty-six in September, 1914, and seventy-seven in February, 1915. The preparatory schools are now better acquainted with our entrance requirements. Certain Regents' credentials admit to the Colleges of Arts and Sciences, of Agriculture, and of Law, and to the four and one-half and five year courses in Architecture, Civil Engineering and Mechanical Engineering and under certain conditions relieve the students from taking entrance examinations. The results of Regents' examinations for single subjects are accepted if the grade be at least 60%. The failure of students to pass the entrance examinations before completing the high school course influences others to complete their course in school and enter the University by certificate.

#### PETITIONS AND REGISTRATION

The usual form of petition has been continued by the several faculties. Where the petition relates to routine matters and a mere change of registration of studies, a much simpler method has been adopted for changes in registration, and the strict enforcement of registration rules has made a marked improvement in the students' records.

The registration of old students takes place after the matriculation of new students. This allows new students a day to arrange their work before instruction begins. Old students are not required to be at the University until the day preceding the one on which instruction begins. The system of consulting new students in September in groups alphabetically arranged, and of sending out by mail permits and blanks for registration, has solved the problem of overcrowding at registration and gives each student abundant time to get started aright. Permits and blank forms for registration for old students are also mailed during the summer to all who apply for them. The congestion at the registration rooms in September is much relieved.



# ATTENDANCE FOR THE YEAR 1914-1915

DEPT. & COLL. DEGREES CLASSIFICATION	A.M., Ph.D., M.M.E., Etc.	GRADUATE		ARTS & SCIENCES		LAW		MEDICINE		AGRICULTURE		VETERINARY	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Graduates	332	62	394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of 1915	...	...	...	217	65	282	...	17	3	20	241	45	286
Class of 1916	...	...	...	232	67	299	...	28	5	33	293	50	343
Class of 1917	...	...	...	241	52	293	...	20	2	28	331	57	388
Class of 1918	...	...	...	284	99	383	...	40	9	55	422	65	487
Class of 1919	...	...	...	13	6	18	...	1	...	...	38	8	46
Specials	...	...	...	14	4	18	...	59	10	69	90	30	120
Totals	332	62	394	1001	293	1294	...	176	29	205	1415	255	1070
Duplicates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net total	332	62	394	1001	293	1294	...	176	29	205	1415	255	1070
Third Term Agr.	75	11	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	6	108
Short Winter Agr.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	483	66	549
Summer	18	24	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	425	97	522	1001	293	1294	...	176	29	205	2000	327	2327
Duplicates	62	11	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	7	114
Net total	363	86	449	1001	293	1294	...	176	29	205	1893	320	2213
DEPT. & COLL. DEGREES CLASSIFICATION	ARCHITECTURE	B. Arch.		CIVIL ENG.		MECH. ENG.		SUMMER SESSION		SUMMER SCHOOL		TOTAL	
Graduates	...	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Class of 1915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	332	62
Class of 1916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	910	114
Class of 1917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	970	122
Class of 1918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1065	114
Class of 1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1228	175
Specials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	14
Totals	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	44
Duplicates	161	2	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4856	645
Net totals	161	2	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	15
Third Term Agr.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	17
Short Winter Agr.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	483	66
Summer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	747	881
Totals	161	2	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6122	1595
Duplicates	161	2	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	634	114
Net total	161	2	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5460	1425

\*Includes 156 duplicates of regular session.

†Includes 156 duplicates of regular session and 78 registered in Summer Session and Summer Agriculture.

## DEGREES

The inserted table gives the number admitted to graduation at the 1915 Commencement as well as those of former years. 16,698 degrees have been conferred, but there are some duplicates between the first and second degrees. One degree (M.D.) was conferred in 1899, but in 1907 was revoked because the candidate declined to accept it. One degree (D.V.M.) was conferred in June, 1905, but owing to a technicality was withdrawn and conferred again June, 1906, while another degree (D.V.M.) was conferred in 1907 but dated as June, 1906. The two degrees (M.D.) listed as February, 1912, were conferred after June, 1911, and before February, 1912, at the dates when the candidates became of proper age. Care has been taken to discriminate between closely allied degrees, but such have been grouped so as to show at a glance the number in each department.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID F. HOY,

Registrar.

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APPENDIX XVI

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE UNIVERSITY

To the President of the University:

SIR: I beg to submit herewith my second report as Secretary of the University.

In general, the year has been successful. All departments of the work of this office have grown with great rapidity and give evidence of far greater development in the near future.

There has been a continuously increasing amount of secretarial work of all kinds. During the past year many University functions have been arranged. Our service has also been extended among the members of the Faculty. Especial emphasis has been laid upon the supervision of printing for departments that desire to avail themselves of our services, and in most cases I believe substantial savings have thereby been effected.

An arrangement has been completed with the Graduate School whereby this office will supervise the publication of such theses submitted for advanced degrees as are not cared for through the usual channels of publication. This arrangement is a further step toward the centralization of University printing and is in the direction of the ultimate establishment of a University Press.

During the past year a multigraph has been installed for printing form letters and small form printing of all kinds. A folding machine has also been purchased to aid us in handling the large number of circular letters which are being sent out in ever increasing quantities. These machines are very welcome additions to the equipment, and add decidedly to economical administration.

The Official Publications have appeared as usual. The only changes have been the discontinuance of the Catalogue Number and of the Forestry Announcement as separate publications and the reappearance of the Register, edited by Professor Durham. The Register contains all the material in the Catalogue Number and in addition summarizes the courses of instruction given in the



University. It will be of particular service to members of the Faculty and also to colleges and libraries which desire to have in summarized form a statement of all courses given in the University. Complete and systematized mailing lists for the distribution of our publications are maintained.

The Alumni work in this office has greatly increased during the past year. We have had a continuous demand for information of all kinds and have been able to assist in every branch of Alumni activity. During the past year the Secretary published a four page bulletin every two weeks, setting forth the ways in which this office could be of assistance to Alumni. It is planned to continue the bulletins during the coming year, enlarging the list of persons to whom it is sent. Encouragement has been given to the formation of new Alumni Associations and speakers have been provided for Alumni banquets. Lantern slides are available at the office and have been loaned to many Cornell gatherings in all parts of the country. The present plan of having the Secretary of the University as secretary of the Commencement Committee is giving good results, inasmuch as the Commencement work fits in very closely with the general Alumni work.

Probably the most important event from the standpoint of the future has been the election of the Secretary of the University as an ex-officio officer of the Associate Alumni and of the Cornellian Council. He has also been elected Secretary of the Class Secretaries Association. In this way a link has been secured between the three general Alumni associations and the University. It seems self-evident that the University interests and those of the Alumni should, in the very nature of things, never conflict, and we are looking forward to a strengthening of the present cordial relations between the Alumni organizations and the University. The Secretary is anxious to co-operate in every possible way and feels strongly the mutual advantages of such co-operation.

A considerable part of the credit for the work of the office during the year is due to the office force which is now composed as follows: Mrs. C. B. Jefferson, stenographer; Miss E. M. Foster, Assistant Editor of Official Publications; Miss C. Z. Howard, in charge of the Alumni Records and alumni work; and Miss E. M. Grant, assisting Miss Howard. Mr. W. G. Fischer has also given part time during the year and has acted as general assistant to the Secretary. I consider myself fortunate in having such willing and able assistants.

A brief statement of the year's work of the Associate Alumni, the Cornellian Council, and the Class Secretaries Association is given below from reports of the secretaries of these various organizations.

#### THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ASSOCIATE ALUMNI

Three meetings of the Association have been held during the current year—the annual meeting, June 11, 1914, an adjourned meeting, November 6, 1914, and a Forum, March, 1915. All were well attended by individuals and by delegates. Meetings of the Board of Directors were held in connection with each of these meetings. More than a majority of the Board was in attendance at the several meetings.

Two bulletins have been issued by the Secretary of the Association during the year. Bulletin No. 5 contained the report of the Committee on Amendments to the By-laws as submitted to the adjourned meeting November 6, 1914.

Bulletin No. 6 was issued as a supplement to the Alumni News, March 18, 1915, and contained the names and addresses of the officers of the Association, the minutes of the forty-third annual meeting, including the adjourned meeting of November 6, 1914, the reports of retiring Alumni Trustees Beahan and Place, the report of the Special Committee on Trustees' Reports and the amended Certificate of Incorporation, prepared and filed with the Secretary of State and also in the office of the County Clerk of Tompkins County, by President Lewis on behalf of the Board.

The Secretary of the University has, by action of the Association, been made an officer of the Associate Alumni with the title of Alumni Recorder. He has prepared and issued twice a month a pamphlet called the Alumni Service Bulletin. This bulletin has been sent to all clubs and associations, and to all Alumni who have requested a copy. This, together with the Alumni News, provides information for the Alumni to such an extent that the bulletin issued by the Secretary of the Association may well be discontinued.

The Annual Meeting, after transacting the usual order of business, took up the matter of the revision of the By-laws. Considerable diversity of view was evident among the Alumni with reference to the provisions of the By-laws. As is well known, they were fundamentally changed in 1911, one of the principal changes being provision for representation of local clubs and associations. The meeting in June adjourned without finally settling as to what changes should be made in the By-laws and resumed a discussion of them at the adjourned meeting held on November 6, at which time the committee to which the questions had been referred submitted their report, which report was adopted. It is now the sentiment of the Board that these By-laws should be used a sufficient length of time to determine whether they are satisfactory or not. President Lewis acting on behalf of the Board prepared an amended Certificate of Incorporation, thereby bringing it so far as possible into accord with the By-laws of the Association and with the wishes of the Alumni.

One of the provisions of the By-laws provides for a Forum of the Alumni annually during the month of March. Notices were sent out to advise local clubs and associations and classes that the Forum would be held and stating that any club or association had the privilege of submitting questions for discussion and action. These questions were published in the Alumni News and reprinted and distributed in pamphlet form, and also printed in the program. Three associations submitted questions: the Cornell Club of Rochester, the Cornell Club of New England, and the Cornell Club of Brooklyn. The questions fell into two general categories: first, those which related to the alumni themselves and their organization, and second, those which related to the administration of the University, and upon all of these, except one which was withdrawn, debate was had and action taken.

One of the features of the Forum was the devotion of the morning to visitation by the Alumni upon classes and laboratories in session at the University. Special request was made that any Alumnus, who felt so disposed, communicate any suggestions as to improving the work of instruction to the President of the University. As a result the President received one very instructive letter which was distributed to all the members of the University Faculty.



The roll-call at the Forum showed that there were one hundred and one individuals present; the roll of classes showed twenty-six represented by delegates; and the roll of clubs and associations represented by delegates showed twenty-seven present.

The proceedings of the Forum have been duplicated and sent to each member of the Board of Directors.

The work of the Board of Directors has been carried on by committees designated by President Lewis in accordance with the scheme devised by him when he assumed office two years ago.

The Committee on Local Clubs and Associations, of which Dr. W. C. Geer, of Akron, Ohio, is Chairman, has been very active during the year. A meeting of the Committee was held at the University Club in Cleveland, Ohio, January 23 and 24 with five committeemen present. At this meeting "A careful discussion of all matters pertaining to the methods of organization and the localities where new clubs should be organized was held," and "it was the unanimous opinion of the Committee that every Cornell man in the United States should be affiliated with some club and should be actively engaged in promoting its welfare." The Committee advocates the use of the term associations rather than clubs on the ground that "a club is an organization which may exclude eligible persons." In connection with an article on the organization of local associations by the Chairman, published in the Cornell Alumni News, a model constitution and by-laws for four classes of associations was outlined and helpful suggestions to those contemplating the organization of an association set forth.

The Committee on Class Secretaries, of which Mr. Houghton is Chairman, submitted a report February 19th. The Committee urges that every Cornellian should be definitely associated with some class organization "that, in future, each class prior to its graduation elect an executive committee of five members with which the Class Secretary may advise on class matters when needed, and which shall, in case of the death, resignation or incompetency of the Class Secretary, appoint his successor to serve until the next class reunion, or until such time as the class may elect a permanent secretary. It is further suggested that classes already graduated and having no executive committee, arrange to elect one at their next reunion.

The committee for keeping a list of all members of the Association, of which Mr. Porter is Chairman, reports that the office of the Secretary of the University now has the names of all Alumni made into an addressograph list and is in a position, and in fact is doing, a great deal of work in distributing information to clubs and associations and to individual Alumni. The Committee commends Mr. Peters' activity on behalf of the Alumni.

The Treasurer's report shows that his receipts for the year ending June 12, 1915, were \$656.60 and that his disbursements were \$579.37.

The Committee on Credentials, of which Mr. Warner is Chairman, devised forms for qualifying delegates of associations and classes and their alternates which forms have been distributed to considerable advantage.

On the whole, the Directors report that the keen interest of Cornell Alumni in their Alma Mater has not in the least abated. Clubs and associations have been remarkably well represented at the meetings of the general Association. The meetings of the local clubs and associations have been well attended. The

President of the University and professors have been invited to speak at Alumni gatherings and invariably there has been interest and enthusiasm manifested on every occasion. Four local associations have qualified to send delegates to the meetings of the Associate Alumni and it may now be said that practically every active organization is affiliated with the general Alumni Association. It is to be hoped, of course, that the work of the Committee on Local Clubs and Associations will stimulate the clubs and associations which are now more or less inactive and will lead the way to the organization of new associations wherever it is feasible to do so. Alumni sentiment and Alumni affairs, we feel, are on a high plane of efficiency.

#### THE CORNELLIAN COUNCIL

The Cornellian Council is very glad to be able to report at the end of its sixth fiscal year, that there are more than 4800 annual subscribers, pledging a total sum of nearly \$48,000 annually. This includes 657 subscribers from the class of 1915, who have pledged a total annual sum of \$6,264.50, and new subscriptions from the older classes totalling nearly \$1000 annually. The Cornellian Council recommended at its annual meeting in June, that the Board of Trustees appropriate another \$20,000 to University purposes as soon as available, and shortly after the close of the fiscal year there was not only a sufficient balance to make possible this appropriation by the Board of Trustees but there was a considerable amount in addition to constitute the beginning of next year's gift to the University.

A large number of the regular subscribers, especially from the younger classes, have been compelled to defer payment of their subscriptions on account of the unfavorable business conditions, but our present loss from these subscribers has been partly made up by the Class of 1905 Memorial Fund, an anonymous gift of \$2500, and eleven special contributions of \$250 each.

In tendering their Class Memorial Fund to the University through the Cornellian Council, the Class of 1905 passed a vote of confidence in the Cornellian Council, and its organization, and recommended that the money in total or interest, as the Council might see fit, be applied to supplementing professors' salaries, at the discretion of the proper University authorities.

In accordance with the general feeling that the expenses of the Cornellian Council should be reduced as much as possible, the Executive Committee submitted a budget of \$4,220 for the current year, which was approved by the committee on general administration of the Board of Trustees. The period of organization is now passed, and the expenses are being reduced accordingly. If it be possible to collect \$40,000 this year, which is reasonable to expect if the business conditions improve, the operating expenses will be about ten per cent. The expenses for the fiscal year 1914-1915 were \$5,462.51.

A plan of co-operation between the Council and the Secretary of the University is being developed, which will benefit the work of the Cornellian Council very substantially as time goes on. A new office of Alumni Recorder has been created by the Cornellian Council, and H. W. Peters, the Secretary of the University, has been elected to the new office and has been made a member of the Cornellian Council, ex-officio.

At the meeting of the Cornellian Council in June, Mr. Bacon spoke in terms of highest praise of the work of Eads Johnson, '99, as Secretary of the Council since



its organization, and of his successful efforts in obtaining special gifts for the University. The Council passed the following resolution in appreciation of Mr. Johnson's work:

*"Resolved, That the Cornellian Council recognizes the splendid work which Mr. Johnson has done during the five years which he has occupied the post of Secretary, and the energy and efficiency which he has shown in the work; and wishes through this resolution to express its appreciation to him for all that he has done to assist the University through the Cornellian Council work."*

At the time of his retirement as President, the Cornellian Council presented to Mr. Place an engrossed and illuminated letter of tribute in appreciation of his five years of service. The text of this letter is:

*"The Cornellian Council in accepting the resignation of Ira A. Place as President, desires to record the great regret that his request for retirement from office causes and to pay tribute to the zeal and devotion that at all times have marked his leadership. For five years Mr. Place has guided the affairs of the Council faithfully and wisely. As the first president it was his task to direct the plan of organization, and to make certain that the aims and purposes of this body should be placed on an efficient basis. This he has accomplished. The pioneer stage of the work has been passed. The Cornellian Council is established firmly and is already a vital factor in the beneficent service that Cornell University is rendering and will continue to render for the public good. For these reasons the Cornellian Council feels justified in congratulating Mr. Place and our Alma Mater on the successful results of his labor of love. It also notes with deep satisfaction that by retaining his membership the Council is to have the benefit of his continued participation in its efforts. The members of the Council, therefore, take this opportunity of bearing witness to the untiring activity of Mr. Place on behalf of Cornell University and consider it a pleasure to append their names to this testimonial of esteem, at the same time expressing their heartiest wish for his prolonged happiness."*

It is confidently expected that the day will soon come when the gift of the Alumni to the University through the Cornellian Council will exceed \$100,000 annually. When it is remembered that a single class at Harvard, at its twenty-fifth reunion, makes a gift of \$100,000 and that such an aggregate annual gift of \$100,000 from all the Alumni of Cornell would only mean an average of less than \$4 per man from the 27,000 graduates and non-graduates that have attended Cornell, the hope of such an annual gift may be regarded as conservative.

The work which has already been accomplished has been done with only a small minority of Cornell men as contributors, but every Cornell Alumnus should join in this work which has the endorsement of the University authorities, and which is so vital to the progress of our Alma Mater.

The Board of Trustees have already decided to appropriate \$10,000 from this year's gift of \$20,000 towards the construction of building D of the Residential Halls. Of the \$40,000 turned over to the University in 1913 and 1914, \$20,000 was added to the permanent endowment of the University and the income used for increases of professors' salaries, and \$10,000 was used towards the construction of Building D of the Residential Halls; \$5,000 was used for University operating expenses, and \$5,000 is still unappropriated.

## CLASS SECRETARIES ASSOCIATION

During the past year the members of the Class Secretaries Association have maintained an ever increasing interest in the matter of arrangements for reunions. Mr. E. E. Bogart, Secretary of the Class of 1894, prepared a very comprehensive and useful statement for the Association giving a résumé of the different methods used by class secretaries to secure a good attendance at reunions. Every Class Secretary has shown a very decided inclination to take his work seriously and the results are apparent in the increasing number of Cornellians who are returning each June.

The basis of the Class Secretary's work must rest upon class records which are down to date and accurate. During the past year many of the Class Secretaries have taken especial pains to put their records in shape. The reunions held last June were, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, the most successful ever held in Ithaca, and there is every indication that in the future they will be even more successful. It is interesting to note that over 500 Cornellians returned last June for reunions. All of the reunion classes were well represented and especially the Class of 1890, with 109 members present out of 320 living.

The Class Secretaries Association is looking forward to the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the founding of the University in 1918, and there can be no doubt that this reunion will bring back the largest number of Cornellians on record. It has been tentatively suggested that all classes hold reunions at that time and this would seem to be a logical step.

There was considerable discussion during the year, especially on the part of the younger classes, as to whether reunions should not take place during Navy Week instead of Alumni Week. After much discussion in the Association it was decided to continue the present schedule at least until the five year period adopted by the Trustees had expired. In all probability, however, most of the recent classes holding their three and five year reunions will do so from now on during Navy Week.

The Association has appointed a reunion committee consisting of the Vice-President and the Secretary of each class holding its reunion at the next reunion date. This committee, in which the individual members plan to co-operate with one another in making suitable reunion arrangements, ought to be able to accomplish a great deal.

Through the energy of Dr. H. P. de Forest, Secretary of the Class of 1884, the Association has published a book of Cornell Songs. These booklets may be secured for a nominal charge by Class Secretaries and clubs and associations from the Secretary of the Association.

The Association has voted that the women of each class may elect one of their number to represent them in the Association of Class Secretaries, if they desire to do so. Several of the classes have designated women Life Secretaries, and it is hoped that all at least of the recent classes will do this in the near future.

Respectfully submitted,

H. WALLACE PETERS,

Secretary of the University.



## APPENDIX XVII

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER ON THE WORK OF THE MEDICAL ADVISERS AND OF THE INFIRMARY

To the President of the University:

SIR: During the past year by reason of the employment of a woman physician on full time there has been instituted a uniform advisory system among both the men and the women students.

I quote from Dr. Munford's report:

"Dr. E. Matzke has had charge of the work among the women devoting her full time to the University. She has entered upon the work with enthusiasm and with a knowledge of conditions in another University, Leland Stanford, which has been of help to you and to me. She has made the work much more comprehensive than I had planned for this year but she has impressed those in touch with her labors with the benefits which are possible from a more careful medical supervision.

Dr. Matzke's activities among the women have raised a question of the desirability of paternalism to a greater extent than now practiced. As I see it there is a greater field open to the medical adviser if means are at hand to permit the extension though naturally some limit must be placed upon such expansion. As you are aware it has been the policy to run the men's office as a convenience for the students without endeavoring to compel them to report illnesses to us except when such illnesses are a menace to others or necessitate an excuse from University work. We have not endeavored to compel the men to follow our advice except in a few instances where the welfare of others was concerned. It is possible that with the women the question is somewhat different. The close association of dormitory life may make necessary some compulsory system of reporting illnesses."

The medical examination of men students has been greatly hampered by reason of lack of adequate facilities. This will be to a large extent remedied during the coming year by reason of the sacrifice by Prof. Young of space formerly used by him. The hearty co-operation of Prof. Young has been of great help to Dr. Munford and his assistants.

During the year, with two exceptions, communicable diseases have been well controlled. The exceptions are epidemics of grippe and pink-eye which were not controlled because individual cases did not seem grave enough to awaken alarm in the person afflicted.

The records for the past year show a decrease over 1912-13 of 221 students suffering from gastro-intestinal afflictions although, of course, the attendance at the University has increased largely during that period.

In commenting upon this fact Dr. Munford says:

"I have noted this improvement in the students' health with considerable interest and I believe it is due to the almost universal change in the method of board. There is no comparison between the wholesomeness of the board of the old style boarding house and that of the modern cafeteria. The further increase of good dining halls, such as is contemplated in the plan for dormitories, is almost certain to cause an approved state of health of the students."

During the year the medical advisers had 13,119 consultations with men students and 1806 with women and in addition made physical examinations of 2104 students.





ent collections composing the University Library, during the year ending June 30th, 1915, and the present extent of each:\*

	Volumes added in 1914-15	Present extent in	
		Volumes	Pamphlets
General Library.....	12,627	387,435	68,000
Law Library.....	1,409	47,231	
Flower Veterinary Library.....	235	4,681	
Barnes Reference Library.....	43	2,104	
Goldwin Smith Hall Library.....	31	2,207	
Stimson Hall Medical Library.....	53	1,385	
Agricultural College Library.....	1,216	8,906	
Forestry Library.....	1	1,180	
	15,615	455,129	68,000

The President White Historical Library, the Fiske special collections, the seminary and department collections are not separately enumerated in the table, but are included in the figures given for the general library. Of the additions to the general library (numbering 12,627 volumes) 4508 volumes were gifts. Of the additions to the other collections named in the table, the gifts number 217 volumes for the Law Library, 117 volumes for the Flower Library, 40 volumes for the Stimson Hall Library, two volumes for the Goldwin Smith Hall Library, and 31 volumes for the Agricultural College Library.

The English Collection, given at the close of last year by Professor J. M. Hart, was briefly mentioned in my last report, but without a definite statement of its extent. It has now been completely entered upon our accession books and classified, and has been found to contain 3013 volumes, partly included in the accessions for the current year. Among the gifts falling strictly within the year, the most noteworthy came from H. J. Patten, '84, who gave two hundred dollars for the purchase of English translations of modern foreign literature, and about 140 volumes have already been bought from this gift. A gift of about twenty-five dollars from J. A. Dix, '83, was used to provide a new set of the Century Dictionary for the reference shelves. The Cornell Menorah Society placed on permanent deposit in the Library a full set of the works issued by the Jewish Publication Society, and a complete set of the 'German Classics' was presented from the Jacob H. Schiff Fund. As heretofore, Ex-President White has been a generous contributor, his gifts during the year numbering 125 volumes. From Dr. R. A. Mead the Library received 82 volumes, chiefly in foreign literature, and from J. E. Widener a copy of the illustrated catalogue of pictures in the collection of P. A. B. Widener, issued for private distribution. Valuable contributions were also received from Mrs. R. C. H. Catterall, W. G. Bowdoin, H. B. Bradbury, I. W. Brewer, W. E. Griffis, J. P. Nicholson, and Sir Gilbert Parker. To you, Mr. President, and to many members of the University staff, the Library, as usual, is greatly indebted for frequent and valuable gifts. From the United States government and from many state and municipal governments, the annual supply of federal, state, and municipal documents has been received. The British, Cana-

\*This report, with incomplete statistics, was handed in at the close of the academic year, June 16th, 1915, but, at the request of the President of the University, the statistics of the growth and use of the Library have been later brought down to June 30th, in conformity with previous reports and with the annual inventory.

dian, and Australian Patent Offices continue to send regularly to the Library their valuable publications. These and the other gifts of the year have been duly acknowledged and a list of the donors will be submitted as an appendix to this report.

In addition to the income from the Sage Book Fund which still remains the chief source of our accessions, one-third of the free income from the Fiske Fund was, this year as last, made available for the purchase of books and periodicals, and for binding. This year brought a noteworthy addition to the book funds of the University in the fund of twenty-five hundred dollars, presented to Professor J. H. Comstock by his former students, for the establishment of a memorial library of entomology, and by him presented to the University, the income therefrom to be used in the formation of the "Comstock Memorial Library of Entomology," as indicated by the donors of the fund.

Among the more important purchases of the year from the Library funds a few may be mentioned: Colasanti's *L'Arte Bisantina in Italia*; Ramon de la Sagra's *Historia fisica, politica y natural de la isla de Cuba*; the *Thesaurus Antiquitatum Italiae* of Grævius and Gronovius; Baring-Gould's *Lives of the Saints*; the British Museum Catalogues of Greek Coins; a collection of works on Lepidoptera from the Kearfott library, including Romanoff's *Mémoires sur les lépidoptères*; complete sets of the Collections of the Chicago Historical Society, the Reports and Papers of the Associated Architectural Societies, the publications of the British Fire Prevention Committee, the Transactions of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, Hardwicke's *Science Gossip*, the *Intermédiaire des chercheurs et curieux*, Northern Notes and Queries, the Scottish Historical Review, the *Revue d'histoire moderne et contemporaine*, the *Zeitschrift der Savigny-Stiftung für Rechtsgeschichte*, the *Zeitschrift für die gesamte Versicherungswissenschaft*. During the year the following sets have been completed; Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, Publications of the American Museum of Natural History, Memoirs of the Boston Society of Natural History, Papers of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, Journal of infectious diseases, Journal of the Institute of Bankers and the *Astronomische Nachrichten*.

Dr. A. C. White reports that the regular accessions of the year, both to the general University Library and the Library of the State College of Agriculture and to the various departments, have been promptly classified and entered on the shelf-lists. The arrangement and classification of the English collection, given by Professor J. M. Hart, has been completed, and the books are ready for use. Miss O. R. Ayres, Head Cataloguer, reports that the number of volumes, pamphlets, and maps catalogued for the general card catalogue, during the year, was 17,613; for these 15,323 cards were written, and 5,453 printed cards were obtained from the Library of Congress, making in all 20,776 cards added to the card catalogue.

Miss Fowler, the Curator of the Dante and Petrarch collections, reports that, besides taking care of the regular accessions to these collections, she has been working steadily upon the printed catalogue of the Petrarch collection which is now passing through the press.

Mr. Hermannsson, the Curator of the Icelandic Collection, reports that, besides caring for the accessions, including a large number collected by him in Iceland last year, he has been engaged in preparing for the press the special catalogue of the Runic division of the collection, and this is now in the hands of the



printers. For volume seven of "Islandica," now passing through the press, he has edited an Icelandic satire, from the beginning of the 18th century, by Thorleifur Halldorsson, with an introduction, and an appendix containing this author's Latin poems.

Professor Burr, the Librarian of the President White Historical Library, has nothing noteworthy to report, as, owing to the effect of the European War upon trade, he has been unable to make many purchases of importance during the year.

Mr. W. H. Austen, in submitting the statistics of the recorded use of the Library, reports as follows:

"The Library has been open 309 days during the year, being closed only on Sundays, Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, Fourth of July, and Labor Day. The recorded use does not total quite as much as that for the year 1913-14. As the out-lying collections grow in size and use, there is sure to be a diminution in the use of the central library. Also the records of 1913-14 showed an unusually increased use over the year before. The efforts to keep books in the library when not in actual use have been rather more successful than usual, showing the borrowers of books are more and more realizing the reasonableness of the efforts to protect the needs of all library users."

The registered users of the general library are as follows: University officers, 518, students 618, special borrowers 33, borrowing libraries 74.

#### STATISTICS OF RECORDED USE OF THE LIBRARY

	1913-14	1914-15
Reading Room use .....	98,346	89,017
Seminary Room use .....	3,744	2,838
Departments, including laboratory use .....	5,336	7,898
Home use, from general library .....	28,033	26,012
Home use, from open shelf circulating library .....	5,582	6,187
Libraries and foreign loans .....	204	233
Total recorded use .....	141,245	132,185

The number of students who have registered and have taken books for home use from the open-shelf circulating collection was 948, and the number of University officers 249. The number of readers who took advantage of the open shelf arrangement, and used books in the room only was 5250. During the year 28 volumes were temporarily recalled from this collection for class use in the general library. That the privilege, afforded in this open-shelf collection, of free access to the shelves in choosing books for general reading promotes this use of the books and is fully appreciated by the users of the Library, it seems to me is clearly shown in the fact, brought out by Mr. Austen's statistics of recorded use, that the books (6,187 volumes) taken for home use from this small collection, containing less than 4,000 volumes, form nearly one-fifth of all the books taken for home use from the general library as a whole. It is also worth noting that the wisdom of keeping this collection in a separate room from the open-shelf reference collection seems to be confirmed by the experience of Yale University, where, for some years, a similar collection, designed to "cultivate a taste for general reading as distinguished from special lines of reading in connection with courses of study," has been housed in the main reading room, and in the same room are shelved the books of reference and

the reserved books. In his report for 1912, the Librarian says, "the room thus serves the double purpose of meeting the requirements of the general and the special reader. Experience shows that this two-fold combination of features is undesirable, at least as a permanent feature of the Library. In planning the completion of the Library building this difficulty should be borne in mind."

In connection with the report on the recorded use of the Library, Mr. Austen has submitted a statement in detail of the number of "reserved books" in the Library, from which it appears that the reserved books in the Library building, including the seminary rooms, number 17,444 volumes and that the reserved books in departments outside the Library building number 24,339 volumes.

Mr. Ellis, the Curator of the shelf department, reports that the usual inventories of the stacks have been made, with the following results: 631 volumes are missing from their places in the stacks as against 571 last year and 523 the year before. The number of volumes found on the wrong shelves is 295 as against 301 last year and 292 the year before. As usual more than this number were found in the wrong order, though on the right shelf.

In the first term of the year Mr. Austen gave his regular two-hour introductory course in bibliography. In the second term the two-hour course in general bibliography was given by the Librarian. The annual record of publications by the University and its officers will be prepared by Miss Speed of the catalogue department, and the list of donors by Miss Leland of the order department. These will be submitted later as appendices to this report.

In closing my last report as Librarian of the University I may be permitted to bear testimony to the loyal and faithful services of past and present members of the staff, to record my grateful appreciation of the confidence and support given to me by the University authorities throughout the forty-two years I have spent in the service of the Library, and to express my deep and abiding interest in its welfare and my gratification that I am still to retain a nominal connection with it as Librarian Emeritus.

Respectfully submitted,  
GEO. WM. HARRIS,  
Librarian.



## APPENDIX XIX

## PUBLICATIONS, 1914-15

## Under the Auspices of the University

The University Library is gathering a collection of the publications of all Cornellians. These are kept on the shelves in alphabetic order by University classes. Every Cornellian is asked to send to the Library a copy of every publication that he cares to have in such a collection.

Official publications of Cornell University. Vol. v. No. D., G., No. 14-19; vi. No. A.-D., No. 1-13.

Contents:—v. D. Report of the treasurer, 1913-14.

v. G. The Comstock Memorial, June 13, 1914.

v. 14. Announcement of the College of Law, 1914-15.

v. 15. New York State College of Agriculture. Announcement of the Department of Forestry, 1914-15.

v. 16. Catalogue number, 1913-14.

v. 17. President's report, 1913-14.

v. 18. Prize competitions, 1914.

v. 19. Proceedings at the opening of the Forestry building—Open meeting of the Society of American Foresters, May 16, 1914.

vi. A. Directory Cornell University, 1st term, 1914-15.

vi. B. Librarian's report, 1913-14.

vi. C. Directory Cornell University, 2d term, 1914-15.

vi. D. Summer session, Department of Botany, 1915.

vi. 1. Samples of entrance and scholarship examination papers, 1914.

vi. 2. General circular of information, 1915-16.

vi. 3. Register of Cornell University, 1914-15.

vi. 4. Announcement of the Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering and the Mechanic Arts, 1915-16.

vi. 5. Announcement of the Graduate School, 1915-16.

vi. 6. Announcement of the College of Civil Engineering, 1915-16.

vi. 7. Announcement of courses for the training of teachers and supervisors of music in the twenty-fourth summer session, July 5-Aug. 13, 1915.

vi. 8. Announcement of the 24th summer session, July 6—August 13, 1915.

vi. 9. New York State College of Agriculture. Announcement of the summer term, 1915

vi. 10. Announcement of the College of Arts and Sciences, 1915-16.

vi. 11. College of Arts and Sciences. Announcement of the Department of Chemistry, 1915.

vi. 12. Announcement of the College of Law, 1915-16.

vi. 13. Announcement of the New York State Veterinary College, 1915-16.

Cornell architect. Vol. i. No. 1-3. Dec., 1914—June, 1915. Ithaca. 3 nos. 8°. Illus.

Cornell chemist. Vol. iv. No. 3; v. No. 1-2. Sept., 1914—April, 1915.

Ithaca. 3 nos. 8°. Illus.

Cornell civil engineer. Vol. xxiii. Oct., 1914—June, 1915. Ithaca. 8°. pp. 646. Illus.

Cornell countryman. Vol. xii. Oct., 1914—June, 1915. Ithaca. 8°. pp. 770. Illus.

Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station. Bulletin. No. 348-360. July, 1914—June, 1915. Ithaca. 13 nos. 8°. Illus.

Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station. Circular. No. 24-29. July, 1914—May, 1915. Ithaca. 6 nos. 8°.

Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station. Memoir. No. 3-5. Aug., 1914—Mar., 1915. Ithaca. 3 nos. 8°.

Cornell University College of Agriculture. Cornell reading-courses. Vol. iii. No. 67-72; iv. No. 73-88. July, 1914-May, 1915. Ithaca. 22 nos. 8°. Illus.

Cornell University College of Agriculture. Cornell rural school leaflet; A. G. McCloskey and E. M. Tuttle, editors. Vol. viii. No. 1-4. Sept., 1914-Mar. 1915. Ithaca. 4 nos. 8°. Illus.

Cornell University Medical College. Cornell University medical bulletin. Vol. iv. No. 1-4. New York, 1914-1915. 4 nos. 8°. Illus.

Contents:—1. Studies from the Department of Physiology. III.

2. Studies from the Department of Neurology.

3. Announcement of the Medical College, New York and Ithaca, 1915.

4. Studies from the Department of Medicine including therapeutics, applied pharmacology and dermatology.

Cornell University Music Department. 10th annual music festival, Bailey Hall, May 6-8, 1915. Ithaca, 1915. 8°. pp. 66 + (3). Illus.

Cornell University weekly calendar. Vol. vii. No. 1-33. Sept. 21, 1914-May 29, 1915. Ithaca. 33 nos. f°. Broadside.

Cornell veterinarian. Vol. iv. No. 2-5; v. No. 1. July, 1914-April, 1915. Ithaca. 5 nos. 8°. Illus.

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#### By Officers

In the present list are included the titles of books, pamphlets, and contributions to periodicals, transactions, etc., published by officers and fellows of the University during the period extending from July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915, with some titles omitted in previous lists.

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**Adams, J. Q., jr.** Hamlet's "Brave o'er hanging firmament." (Mod. Lang. Notes, xxx, p. 70. 1915.)

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**Albee, Ernest.** [Review of] A new conception of relativity and Locke, by H. G. Hartmann. (University of Cincinnati studies). (Philos. Rev., xxiii, p. 690. 1914.)

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— Birds in their relation to agriculture in New York State. (Cornell Reading Courses: Course for the Farm, iv, No. 76, p. 17. 1914.)



- On the trail of the evening grosbeaks. (*Bird Lore*, xvi, p. 429. 1914.)
- The Paramo of Santa Isabel. (*Amer. Museum Jour.*, xv, p. 3. 1915.)
- [Articles in the Cornell Rural School Leaflet, vol. 8, No. 1, Sept., 1914.] The bluebird, p. 39; The canary, p. 36; The chipping sparrow, p. 31; The crow, p. 62; The food of birds, p. 18; The heron, p. 44; How to attract wild birds, p. 12; The junco, p. 49; The robin, p. 37; The screech owl, p. 60; The snowflake, p. 47; The song sparrow, p. 27; Sparrows, p. 22; The tree sparrow, p. 34; Vesper sparrow, p. 32; The white-throated sparrow, p. 29; Wild ducks, p. 41; Wild geese, p. 42.
- Anderson, R. P., and C. J. Engelder. The absorption of gasoline vapor in natural gas by fuming sulphuric acid. (*Jour. of Industrial and Engineering Chem.*, vi, p. 989. 1914.)
- Andrews, A. L. Bryological notes: I. *Aschisma kansanum* new species, with remarks upon the genus. (*Torreyia*, xv, p. 63. 1915.)
- A collection of hepaticæ from North Carolina. (*Bryologist*, xvii, p. 58. 1914.)
- Helgi Haddingjaskati and his place in the old Norse hero-legend. I. "Haddingjaskati" and the "Haddingjar." (*Soc. for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study. Pub.*, ii, p. 63. 1915.)
- Notes on North American sphagnum. VI. (*Bryologist*, xviii, p. 1. 1915.)
- [Review of] Iceland. Horseback tours in Saga land, by W. S. C. Russell. (*Amer. Scandinavian Rev.*, iii, p. 53. 1914.)
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- Development of *agaricus arvensis* and *a. comtus*. (*Amer. Jour. of Botany*, i, p. 3. 1914.)
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- The development of *amanitopsis vaginata*. (*Annales Mycologici*, xii, p. 369. 1914.)
- The development of *armillaria mellea*. (*Mycologisches Centralblatt*, iii, p. 113. 1914.)
- The development of *lepiota clypeolaria*; advance abstract. (*Science*, N. S. xxxix, p. 257. 1914.)
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- Phylogeny and relationships in the ascomycetes. (*Missouri Botanical Garden. Annals*, ii, p. 315. 1915.)
- Segregation of characters in first generation hybrids from stable species of *cenothera*; advance abstract. (*Science*, N. S. xxxix, p. 256. 1914.)
- The specific identity of *dictyophora duplicata* and *ithyphallus impudicus*; abstract. (Same, N. S. xli, p. 171. 1915.)
- [Papers from the laboratory of G. F. Atkinson]. A bibliography of works on meiosis and somatic mitosis in the angiosperms, by M. Picard. (*Torrey Bot. Club. Bull.*, xl, p. 575. 1913); A consideration of structure in relation to genera of the polyporaceæ, by A. Ames. (*Annales Mycologici*, xi, p. 211. 1913); A contribution to the life history and physiology of *cylindrosporium* on stone fruits, by B. B. Higgins. (*Amer. Jour. of Bot.*, i, p. 145. 1914)—Advance abstract (*Science*, N. S. xxxix, p. 258. 1914); Growth studies in forest trees. 2. *Pinus strobus* L., by H. P. Brown. (*Bot. Gazette*, lix, p. 197. 1915); Studies in nuclear division of *preissia commutata*, by M. C. Graham. (*Annals of Botany*, xxvii, p. 661. 1913); A timber rot accompanying *hymenochaete rubiginosa*

(Schröd.) Lev., by H. P. Brown. (Mycologia, vii. p. 1. 1915); The transpiration of emersed water plants, its measurements and its relationships, by C. H. Otis. (Bot. Gazette, lviii, p. 457. 1914.)

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— The neutralization of absorbed ions. (Same, xix, p. 363. 1915.)

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— Injection of water in internal combustion engines. (Same, xxix, p. 134. 1915.)

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- Birdseye, Miriam.** Programs for use in study clubs. (Cornell Reading Courses: Course for the Farm Home, iv, No. 79, p. 77. 1915.)
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- The life and works of Carl Spitteler. (German Classics, xiv, p. 493. 1914.)
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Directory of Faculty and Students, First Term, 1915-16, price 10 cents, and the following informational publications, any one of which will be sent gratis and post-free on request. The date of the last edition of each publication is given after the title.

General Circular of Information for Prospective Students, December 15, 1915.

Announcement of the College of Arts and Sciences, May 1, 1915.

Announcement of the Department of Chemistry, May 15, 1915.

Announcement of Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering and the Mechanic Arts, February 1, 1915.

Announcement of the College of Civil Engineering, March 1, 1915.

Announcement of the College of Law, June 1, 1915.

Announcement of the College of Architecture, August 1, 1915.

Announcement of the New York State College of Agriculture, July 1, 1915.

Announcement of the Winter Courses in the College of Agriculture, September 1, 1915.

Announcement of the Summer Term in Agriculture, April 15, 1915.

Announcement of the New York State Veterinary College, June 15, 1915.

Announcement of the Graduate School, February 15, 1915.

Announcement of the Summer Session, April 1, 1915.

Annual Report of the President, November 1, 1915.

Pamphlets on prizes, samples of entrance and scholarship examination papers, special departmental announcements, etc.

Announcement of the Medical College may be procured by writing to the Cornell University Medical College, Ithaca, New York.

Correspondence concerning the publications of the University should be addressed to

The Secretary of Cornell University,  
Ithaca, New York.